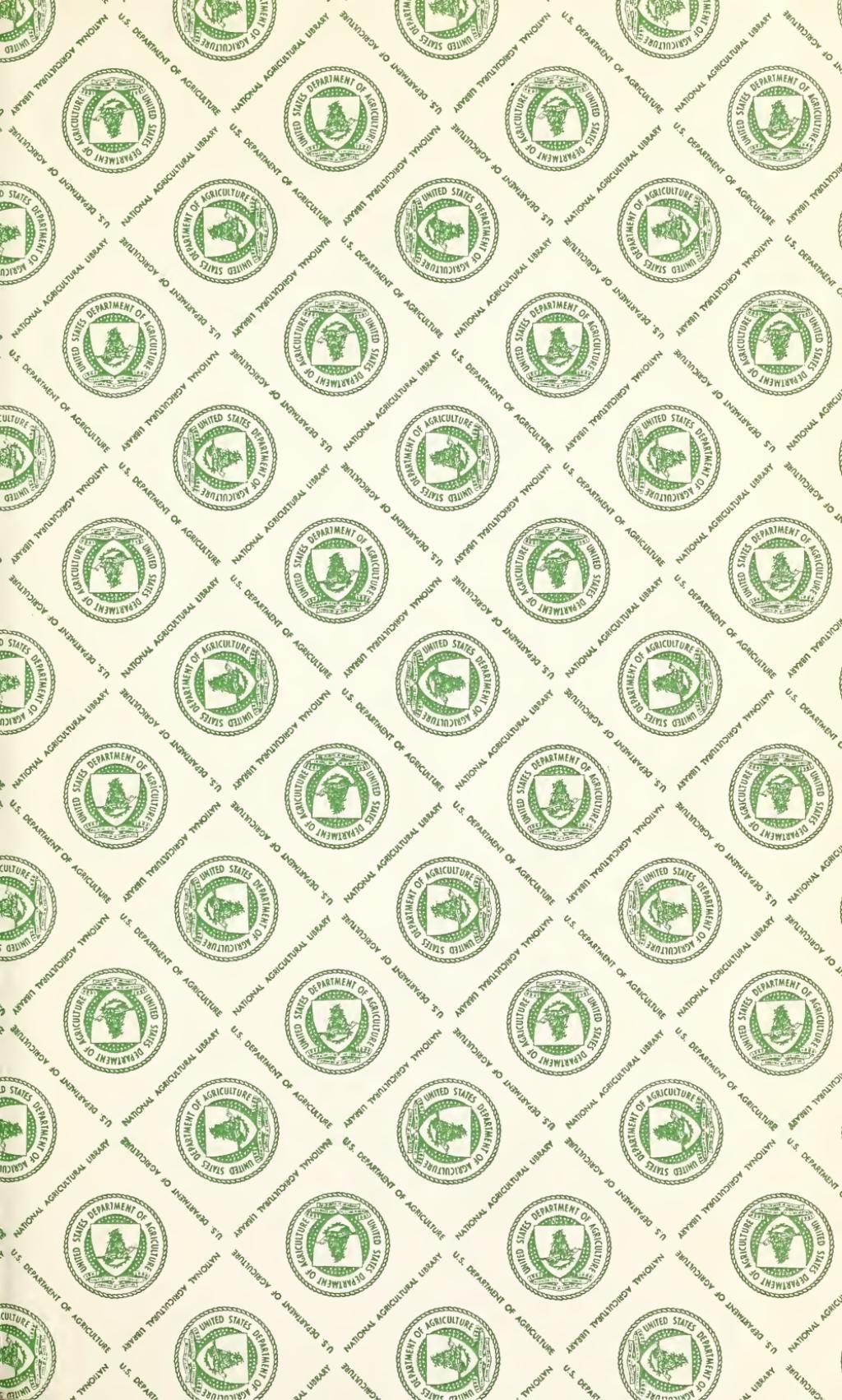


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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCHSERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS¹

JANUARY—DECEMBER 1955

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¹ Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Staff Assistant, Plant Quarantine Branch.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FOREIGN COTTON AND COVERS QUARANTINE (NO. 8)

U. S. D. A. MODIFIES REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COVERS

(Press Notice)

NOVEMBER 28, 1955.

U. S. D. A. regulations applicable to importation into the United States of cotton plants and products, including, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and waste; cotton seed, and certain cottonseed products, cotton covers, and certain other used fabrics are being amended effective December 26 to require the fumigation of imported bagging that has been used for root crops, or is of a kind ordinarily used for root crops. This requirement applies to such bagging regardless of origin (with the exception of bagging from Canada, which may enter without treatment unless found to contain golden nematode infestation).

The present regulations require treatment of bagging of this nature only when coming from countries known to be infested with the golden nematode of potatoes or when actually found infested with the nematode. Experience with these imports has demonstrated the impracticability of determining whether such materials have been used for root crops grown in soil infested with the golden nematode. Information is also lacking concerning golden nematode distribution in foreign countries, other than Canada.

Golden nematode infestations have been intercepted in imported bagging of the kinds that hereafter will require fumigation.

Under the revised regulations, covers that have been used with foreign cotton may be imported at designated ports for fumigation, or, under certain safeguards, for utilization in manufacturing or processing.

Some changes also have been made in the text of the regulations relating to other covers and to cotton and cotton products.

Copies of the quarantine and regulations may be secured upon request to the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

P. Q.—Q. 8

Effective December 26, 1955.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—FOREIGN COTTON AND COVERS

On March 9, 1955, there was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (20 F. R. 1407), a notice of rule making setting forth certain proposed amendments to the provisions in the Subpart "Foreign Cotton and Covers" in 7 CFR, 1954 Supp., Part 319. After due consideration of all matters presented pursuant to the notice of rule making and under the authority of sections 5, 7, and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 159, 160, 162), said provisions are hereby amended to read as follows:

QUARANTINE

Sec. 319.8 Notice of quarantine.

REGULATIONS ; GENERAL

319.8-1 Definitions.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION AND ENTRY OF COTTON AND COVERS

- 319.8-2 Permit procedure.
- 319.8-3 Refusal and cancellation of permits.
- 319.8-4 Notice of arrival.
- 319.8-5 Marking of containers.
- 319.8-6 Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal.
- 319.8-7 Processed lint, linters, and waste.
- 319.8-8 Lint, linters, and waste.
- 319.8-9 Hull fiber and gin trash.
- 319.8-10 Covers.

OTHER CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO COTTON AND COVERS FROM MEXICO

- 319.8-11 From contiguous areas of Mexico.
- 319.8-12 From West Coast of Mexico.
- 319.8-13 From Imperial Valley, Mexico.
- 319.8-14 Special authorization for lint, linters, and waste from Mexico.
- 319.8-15 Mexican cotton and covers otherwise enterable.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 319.8-16 Importation into United States of cotton and covers exported therefrom.
- 319.8-17 Importation for exportation and importation for transportation and exportation ; storage.
- 319.8-18 Samples.
- 319.8-19 Cotton seed or seed cotton for experimental or scientific purposes.
- 319.8-20 Importations by the Department of Agriculture.
- 319.8-21 Release of cotton and covers after 18 months' storage.
- 319.8-22 Ports of entry or export.
- 319.8-23 Treatment.
- 319.8-24 Collection and disposal of waste.
- 319.8-25 Costs and charges.
- 319.8-26 Material refused entry.
- 319.8-27 Applicability of Mexican Border Regulations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 319.8 to 319.8-27 issued under sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 162. Interpret or apply secs. 5, 7, 37 Stat. 316, 317, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 159, 160.

QUARANTINE

§ 319.8 *Notice of quarantine.* (a) Pursuant to sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 159, 160), and after the public hearing required thereunder, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service hereby determines that the unrestricted importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of (1) any parts or products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber (not including yarn, thread, and cloth); cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste, including gin waste and thread waste; and any other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and (2) secondhand burlap and other fabrics, shredded or otherwise, which have been used or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for containing cotton, grains (including grain products), field seeds, agricultural roots, rhizomes, tubers, or other underground crops, may result in the entry into the United States of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)), the golden nematode of potatoes (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Wr.), the flag smut

disease (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.), and other injurious plant diseases and insect pests, and said Administrator hereby further determines, that, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of said plant diseases and insect pests, which are new to or not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of the plants and products, including fabrics, specified above, except as permitted in the regulations supplemental hereto. Hereafter the plants and products specified above shall not be imported or offered for entry into the United States from any foreign country or locality except as permitted by said regulations, and the plants and products permitted by the regulations to be imported or offered for entry shall be subject to the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of said Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. 154, 156, 157, and 158): *Provided*, That whenever the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the importation of any of the permitted plants or products as provided in the regulations make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any of such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective.

(b) As used in this section the term "United States" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the regulations supplemental hereto.

REGULATIONS; GENERAL

§ 319.8-1 *Definitions.* For the purposes of the regulations in this subpart, the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Cotton.* Parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters and other forms of cotton fiber, not including yarn, thread and cloth; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants.

(b) *Seed cotton.* Cotton as it comes from the field.

(c) *Cottonseed.* Cottonseed from which the lint has been removed.

(d) *Lint.* All forms of raw ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, except linters and waste.

(e) *Linters.* All forms of cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, excluding so-called hull fiber.

(f) *Waste.* All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste and thread waste; and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed. Gin trash is not within the definition of waste.

(g) *Gin trash.* All of the material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton, bollies or snapped cotton except the lint, cottonseed, and gin waste.

(h) *Covers.* Second-hand burlap and other fabrics, shredded or otherwise, including any whole bag, any bag that has been slit open, and any part of a bag, which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for containing cotton, grains (including grain products), field seeds, agricultural roots, rhizomes, tubers, or other underground crops. Burlap and other fabrics, when new or unused are excluded from this definition.

(i) *Uncompressed.* Baled or packaged to a density not exceeding approximately 20 pounds per cubic foot.

(j) *Compressed.* Compressed or pressed and baled or packaged to a density greater than approximately 20 pounds and less than approximately 28 pounds per cubic foot.

(k) *Compressed to high density.* Compressed or pressed and baled or packaged to a density of approximately 28 or more pounds per cubic foot.

(l) *Contamination (contaminate).* Containing or bearing whole cottonseed or seed cotton or other material which may carry the pink bollworm, the golden nematode of potatoes, the flag smut disease, or other injurious plant diseases or insect pests. (The verb contaminate shall be construed accordingly.)

(m) *Samples.* Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal, of the amount and character usually required for trade purposes.

(n) *United States.* Any of the States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(o) *North, northern.* When used to designate ports of arrival, these terms mean the port of Norfolk, Virginia, and all Atlantic Coast ports north thereof, ports along the Canadian border, and Pacific Coast ports in the States of Washington and Oregon. When used in a geographic sense to designate areas or loca-

tions, these terms mean any State in which cotton is not grown commercially. However when cotton is grown commercially in certain portions of a State, as in the case of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, these terms include those portions of such State as may be determined by the Chief of the Branch as remote from the main area of cotton production.

(p) *Contiguous areas of Mexico.* The cotton-producing areas of Mexico contiguous to cotton-producing areas in that part of the United States designated as the regulated area in Federal pink bollworm regulations (§ 301.52-2 of this chapter, as amended).

(q) *West Coast of Mexico.* The State of Sinaloa, the State of Sonora (except that part of the Imperial Valley lying between San Luis Mesa and the Colorado River), and the Southern Territory of Baja California, in Mexico.

(r) *Imperial Valley of Mexico.* The Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, and that portion of the Valley in the State of Sonora, Mexico, lying between San Luis Mesa and the Colorado River.

(s) *Treatment.* Procedures, administratively approved by the Chief of the Branch for destroying infestations or infections of insect pests or plant diseases, such as fumigation, application of chemicals or dry or moist heat, or processing, utilization, or storage.

(t) *Permit.* A form of authorization to allow the importation of cotton or covers in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

(u) *Approved.* Approved by the Chief of the Branch.

(v) *Approved fumigation facilities.* Approved vacuum fumigation plant at a port where an inspector is available to supervise the fumigation.

(w) *Utilization.* Processing or manufacture, in lieu of fumigation at time of entry, at a mill or plant specifically approved by the Chief of the Branch.¹

(x) *Authorized.* Authorized by the Chief of the Branch.

(y) *Chief of the Branch.* The Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch, or any officer or employee of the Branch to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(z) *Branch.* The Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(aa) *Inspector.* Any person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act.

(bb) *Person.* Any individual, firm, corporation, company, society, or association, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(cc) *Root crop.* The underground crop portions of any plants.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION AND ENTRY OF COTTON AND COVERS

§ 319.8-2 *Permit procedure.* (a) Except as otherwise provided for in §§ 319.8-10 and 319.8-18, permits shall be obtained for importations into the United States of all cotton and covers. Permits will be issued only for cotton and covers authorized entry under §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-20. Persons desiring to import cotton or covers under §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-20 shall, in advance of departure of such material from a foreign port, submit to the Branch an application² stating the name and address of the importer, the country from which such material is to be imported, and the kind of cotton or covers it is desired to import. Applications to import cottonseed shall state the approximate quantity and the proposed United States port of entry. Applications to import lint, linters, or waste shall state whether such materials are compressed.

(b) Applications to import lint, linters, or waste at a port³ other than one in the North, in California, or on the Mexican Border shall also specify whether the commodity is compressed to high density.

(c) Applications for permits may be made orally or on forms provided for the purpose by the Branch, or may be made by a letter or telegram containing all the information required by this section.

(d) Upon receipt and approval of such application by the Branch, an individual or continuing permit will be issued authorizing the importation and specifying the port of entry and the conditions of entry. A copy of the permit will be supplied to the importer.

(e) Upon receipt of an application to import lint, linters, waste, or covers, without treatment, for utilization under agreement as defined in § 319.8-8 (a)

¹ A list of approved mills and plants may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine Branch, Room 406, U. S. Appraisers Stores, 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston 10, Mass.

² Applications for permits should be made to Import and Permit Unit, Plant Quarantine Branch, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

³ Including ports in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(2), an investigation will be made by an inspector to determine that the receiving mill or plant is satisfactorily located geographically, is equipped with all necessary safeguards, and is apparently in a position to fulfill all precautionary conditions to which it may agree. Upon determination by the inspector that these qualifications are fulfilled, the owner or operator of the mill or plant may sign an agreement specifying that the required precautionary conditions will be maintained. Such signed agreement will be a necessary requisite to the release at the port of entry of any imported lint, linters, waste, or covers for forwarding to and utilization at such mill or plant in lieu of vacuum fumigation or other treatment otherwise required by this subpart. Permits for the importation of such materials will be issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Permits for importation of any cotton or covers are conditioned upon compliance with all requirements set forth therein and such additional requirements in this subpart as are in terms applicable thereto. Failure to comply with any such requirement will be deemed to invalidate the permit. Permits may also be cancelled or may be refused as provided in § 319.8-3, or entry denied as provided in §§ 319.8-11, 319.8-12, and 319.8-13.

(g) If through no fault of the importer a shipment of cotton or covers arrives at a United States port in advance of the issuance of a permit, it may be held, under suitable safeguards prescribed by the inspector at the port, in Customs custody at the risk of the importer, pending issuance of a permit, for a period not exceeding 20 days.

§ 319.8-3 *Refusal and cancellation of permits.* (a) Permits for the importation of lint, linters, and waste from contiguous areas of Mexico as authorized in § 319.8-11 may be refused and existing permits cancelled by the Chief of the Branch or the inspector (1) if, in the opinion of the Chief of the Branch, effective quarantine measures are not maintained by the duly authorized officials of Mexico to prohibit the movement into such contiguous areas of cotton and covers grown or handled in other parts of Mexico infested by the pink bollworm or in countries other than the United States, or (2) if the lint, linters, and waste have not been produced in the contiguous areas and handled under sanitary conditions paralleling those required by § 301.52-1 et seq. of this chapter, as amended, for like products originating in parts of the United States designated in § 301.52-2 of this chapter, as amended, as coming within the pink bollworm regulated area.

(b) Permits for the importation of lint and linters from the West Coast of Mexico as authorized in § 319.8-12 may be refused and existing permits cancelled by the Chief of the Branch or the inspector (1) if, in the opinion of the Chief of the Branch, effective quarantine measures are not maintained by the duly authorized officials of Mexico to prohibit the movement into the West Coast of Mexico of cotton and covers grown or handled in other parts of Mexico infested with the pink bollworm or in countries other than the United States, or (2) if it has been determined by the Branch that the pink bollworm exists in the area comprising the West Coast of Mexico.

(c) Permits for the importation of cotton and covers from the Imperial Valley of Mexico as authorized in § 319.8-13 may be refused and existing permits cancelled by the Chief of the Branch or the inspector (1) if, in the opinion of the Chief of the Branch, effective quarantine measures are not maintained by the duly authorized officials of Mexico to prohibit the movement into the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cotton and covers grown or handled in other parts of Mexico or in countries other than the United States, (2) if it has been determined by the Branch that the pink bollworm exists in the Imperial Valley of Mexico, or elsewhere in the State of Baja California, or (3) if cottonseed is moved to the Southern Territory of Baja California from the areas of Mexico infested with the pink bollworm or from countries other than the United States, or other pest hazards are discovered or allowed to develop therein or in the State of Baja California which in the opinion of the Chief of the Branch would increase the risk of pest introduction into the United States by importations under § 319.8-13.

§ 319.8-4 *Notice of arrival.* Immediately upon arrival at a port of entry of any shipment of cotton or covers the importer shall submit in duplicate, through the United States Collector of Customs and for the United States Department of Agriculture, a notice of such arrival, on a form provided for that purpose (Form PQ-368) and shall give such information as is called for by that form.

§ 319.8-5 *Marking of containers.* Every bale or other container of lint, linters, waste, or covers imported or offered for entry shall be plainly marked with a bale number or other mark to distinguish it from other bales or containers. Bales of lint and linters from contiguous areas of Mexico, the West Coast of Mexico, and the Imperial Valley of Mexico shall, in addition, be tagged or otherwise marked to show the gin or mill of origin, unless for immediate export.

§ 319.8-6 *Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal.* Entry of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal will be authorized through any port at which the services of an inspector are available, subject to examination by an inspector for freedom from contamination. If found to be free of contamination, importations of such cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions. If found to be contaminated such importations will be refused entry or subjected as a condition of entry to such safeguards as the inspector may prescribe, according to a method selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions under which the safeguards are applied.

§ 319.8-7 *Processed lint, linters, and waste.* Entry of lint, linters, and waste will be authorized without treatment but upon compliance with other applicable requirements of this subpart when the inspector can determine that such lint, linters, and waste have been so processed by bleaching, dyeing, or other means, as to have removed all cottonseed or to have destroyed all insect life.

§ 319.8-8 *Lint, linters, and waste*—(a) *Compressed to high density.* (1) (i) Entry of lint, linters, and waste, compressed to high density, will be authorized subject to vacuum fumigation by approved methods at any port where approved fumigation facilities are available.

(ii) Importations of such lint, linters, and waste, arriving at a northern port where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for transportation in bond to another northern port where such facilities are available, for the required vacuum fumigation.

(iii) Importations of such lint, linters, and waste, arriving at a port in the State of California where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered (a) for immediate transportation in bond by all-water route to a port where approved fumigation facilities are available, there to receive the required vacuum fumigation before release, or (b) for immediate transportation in bond by all-water route to a northern port for entry, without fumigation, for utilization as provided for in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) Entry of lint, linters, and waste compressed to high density, will be authorized without vacuum fumigation at any northern port, subject to movement to an approved mill or plant, the owner or operator or which has executed an agreement with the Branch to the effect that, in consideration of the waiving of vacuum fumigation as a condition of entry and the substitution of approved utilization therefor:

(i) The lint, linters, and waste so entered will be processed or manufactured at the mill or plant and until so used will be retained thereat, unless written authority is granted by the Branch to move the material to another mill or plant;

(ii) Sanitary measures satisfactory to the Branch will be taken with respect to the collection and disposal of any waste, residues, and covers, including the collection and disposal of refuse from railroad cars, trucks, or other carriers used in transporting the material to the mill or plant;

(iii) Inspectors of the Branch will have access to the mill or plant at any reasonable time to observe the methods of handling the material, the disposal of refuse, residues, waste, and covers, and otherwise to check compliance with the terms of the agreement;

(iv) Such reports of the receipt and utilization of the material, and disposal of waste therefrom as may be required by the inspector will be submitted to him promptly;

(v) Such other requirements as may be necessary in the opinion of the Chief of the Branch to assure retention of the material, including all wastes and residues, at the mill or plant and its processing, utilization or disposal in a manner that will eliminate all pest risk, will be complied with.

(3) Failure to comply with any of the conditions of an agreement specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph may be cause for immediate cancellation of the agreement by the inspector and refusal to release, without vacuum fumigation, lint, linters, and waste for transportation to the mill or plant.

(4) Agreements specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph may be executed only with owners or operators of mills or plants located in States in which cotton is not grown commercially and at locations in such other States as may be administratively designated by the Chief of the Branch after due consideration of possible pest risk involved and the proximity of growing cotton.

(b) *Uncompressed or compressed.* (1) (i) Entry of uncompressed or compressed lint, linters, and waste will be authorized, subject to vacuum fumigation by approved methods, through any northern port, through any port in the State of California, and through any port on the Mexican Border, where approved fumigation facilities are available.

(ii) Importations of such lint, linters, and waste arriving at a northern port where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for immediate transportation in bond to another northern port where such facilities are available, for the required vacuum fumigation.

(iii) Importation of such lint, linters, and waste arriving at a port in the State of California where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered (a) for immediate transportation in bond by all-water route to any port in California or any northern port where approved fumigation facilities are available, there to receive the required vacuum fumigation before release, or (b) if compressed below high density, or if uncompressed waste derived from cotton milled in a non-cotton-producing country,⁴ for immediate transportation in bond by all-water route to a northern port for entry without vacuum fumigation for utilization as provided for in paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

(2) Entry without vacuum fumigation will be authorized for compressed lint, linters, and waste and for uncompressed waste derived from cotton milled in non-cotton-producing countries,⁴ arriving at a northern port, subject to movement to an approved mill or plant, the owner or operator of which has executed an agreement with the Branch as provided for in paragraph (a) (2) of this section.

§ 319.8-9 *Hull fiber and gin trash.* (a) Entry of hull fiber will be authorized under the same conditions as are applicable to waste under this subpart.

(b) Entry of gin trash will be authorized under the same conditions as are applicable to either seed cotton or cottonseed under this subpart.

§ 319.8-10 *Covers.* (a) Covers, including bags, slit bags, and parts of bags, which have been used as containers for cotton grown or processed in countries other than the United States may be authorized entry either (1) through northern ports or ports in the State of California, subject to vacuum fumigation by an approved method at a northern port or a California port, or without vacuum fumigation when the covers are moved for utilization to an approved mill or plant the owner or operator of which has executed an appropriate agreement with the Branch similar to that described in § 319.8-8 (a) (2), provided that movement by an all-water route will be required when it is necessary to move such covers from a California port to another California port or to a northern port for vacuum fumigation thereat or for forwarding therefrom to a mill or plant for utilization; or (2) through Mexican Border ports named in the permits, for vacuum fumigation by approved methods in parts of the United States within the pink bollworm regulated area designated in § 301.52-2 of this chapter, as amended. When such covers arrive at a port³ other than a northern, California or Mexican Border port they will be required to be transported therefrom immediately, in bond by an all-water route, to a northern or California port where approved vacuum fumigation facilities are available for vacuum fumigation thereat by an approved method or forwarding therefrom to an approved mill or plant for utilization: *Provided*, That such forwarding from a northern port to a California mill or plant must be by an all-water route.

(b) American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown or processed in the United States, may be authorized entry at any port under permit and upon compliance with §§ 319.8-4 and 319.8-5, without fumigation or other treatment. Marking patches of the finer barlaps or other fabrics when attached to bales of such bagging may be disregarded if, in the judgment of the inspector, they do not present a risk of carrying live pink bollworms, golden nematode cysts or flag smut spores.

(c) Bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers which have been used as containers for root crops or are of a kind ordinarily used as containers for root crops may be authorized entry subject to immediate treatment in such manner and according to such method as the inspector may select from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions under which the treatment is applied, and subject to any additional safeguard measures that may be prescribed by the inspector pursuant to § 319.8-24, or that he may prescribe in regard to the manner of discharge from the carrier and conveyance to the place of treatment: *Provided*, That such covers may be authorized entry from Canada without treatment as prescribed in this paragraph unless the covers are found to be contaminated.

(d) Bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers that have been used as containers for wheat or wheat products that have not been so processed as to have

³ Including ports in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

⁴ For the purposes of this subpart the following countries are considered as non-cotton-producing countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (United Kingdom), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

destroyed all flag smut disease spores, or that have been used as containers for field seeds separated from wheat during the process of screening, and which arrive from a country named in § 319.59 (notice of quarantine No. 59 relating to the flag smut disease),⁵ if intended for reuse in this country as grain containers may be authorized entry, subject to immediate treatment at the port of arrival. If such covers are not intended to be reused in this country as grain containers their entry may be authorized subject to movement for utilization to an approved mill or plant the owner or operator of which has executed an appropriate agreement with the Branch similar to that described in § 319.8-8 (a) (2). Covers coming within this paragraph only, may be entered without permit other than the authorization provided in this paragraph and without other restriction under this subpart upon presentation to an inspector of satisfactory evidence that they have been used only for grains exported from the United States and are being returned empty without use abroad and that while abroad they have been handled in a manner to prevent their contamination.

(e) When upon arrival at a port of entry any shipment of bags, slit bags, parts of bags, or other covers, is found to include one or more bales containing material the importation of which is regulated by paragraph (a), (c), or (d) of this section, the entire shipment, or any portion thereof, may be required by the inspector to be treated as specified in the applicable paragraph.

(f) If upon their arrival at a port of entry covers are classified by the inspector as coming within more than one paragraph of this section, they will be authorized entry only upon compliance with such requirements of the applicable paragraphs as the inspector may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of plant diseases and insect pests.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other paragraph of this section the entry from any country of bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers will be authorized without treatment but upon compliance with other applicable sections of this subpart if the inspector finds that they have obviously not been used in a manner that would contaminate them or when in the inspector's opinion there is otherwise no plant pest risk associated with their entry.

OTHER CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO COTTON AND COVERS FROM MEXICO

§ 319.8-11 *From contiguous areas of Mexico—(a) Lint, linters, and waste.*

(1) Contingent upon the continued maintenance by the duly authorized Mexican officials of effective quarantine measures to prohibit the movement into contiguous areas of Mexico of cotton and covers grown or handled in other parts of Mexico infested with the pink bollworm or in countries other than the United States, the entry of lint, linters, and waste that have been certified by an inspector as having been produced in the contiguous areas of Mexico and as having been grown and handled under sanitary conditions paralleling those required for like products originating in adjacent parts of the United States designated as within the pink bollworm regulated area in § 301.52-2 of this chapter, as amended, will be authorized through ports on the Mexican Border named in the permits for movement into such regulated area of the United States. Gin and oil mill wastes from the contiguous areas of Mexico may be similarly authorized entry subject to treatment, under supervision of an inspector, according to procedures administratively approved under § 301.52 et seq. of this chapter, as amended, as a prerequisite for movement out of the area regulated on account of pink bollworm. Such lint, linters, and waste must be in covers free of contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector. Upon arrival at such ports, the lint, linters, and waste meeting the requirements of this section will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions and will immediately become subject to the requirements of said § 301.52 et seq., applicable to like products originating in the pink bollworm regulated area.

(2) If the Chief of the Branch or the inspector finds that effective quarantines are not so maintained by Mexican officials, or if an inspector is unable to certify lint, linters, or waste as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, entry will be refused under this section and will only be authorized in accordance with § 319.8-7, § 319.8-8, § 319.8-14, § 319.8-16, § 319.8-17, § 319.8-18, or § 319.20.

⁵ The countries named in § 319.59, the Flag Smut Disease Quarantine, are Aden Protectorate, Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Caucasus (including but not limited to Azerbaijan), South Russia, and Transcaucasia. Chile, China, Cypress, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sinai Peninsula, Spain, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Tunisia, Turkestan, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Yemen.

(b) *Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.* (1) Entry of cottonseed will be authorized at any port on the Mexican Border when certified by an inspector as having been produced in a contiguous area of Mexico, as having been treated by a method satisfactory to the Chief of the Branch, and as having been subsequently handled so as to prevent risk of introducing live pink bollworms and other injurious insects and plant diseases.

(2) Entry of cottonseed hulls will be authorized at any port on the Mexican Border when certified by an inspector as having been produced from seed that was treated in a contiguous area of Mexico by a method satisfactory to the Chief of the Branch, and as having been subsequently handled so as to prevent risk of introducing live pink bollworms and other injurious insects and plant diseases.

(3) Upon arrival in the United States such cottonseed and cottonseed hulls shall be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions and shall immediately become subject to the requirements of § 301.52 et seq. of this chapter, as amended, applicable to cottonseed and cottonseed hulls originating in the pink bollworm regulated area.

§ 319.8-12 *From West Coast of Mexico*—(a) *Compressed lint and linters.* Contingent (1) upon the continued maintenance by the duly authorized Mexican officials of effective quarantine measures to prohibit the movement into the West Coast of Mexico of cotton and covers grown or handled in parts of Mexico infested with the pink bollworm or in countries other than the United States, and (2) upon continued freedom of this area from infestation with the pink bollworm, the entry of lint and linters that are compressed and that originate in the West Coast of Mexico will be authorized through such ports as are specified in the permits. If the Chief of the Branch or the inspector determines that either of these contingencies is not met, entry will be refused under this paragraph and will only be authorized in accordance with §§ 319.8-7, 319.8-8, 319.8-14, 319.8-16, 319.8-17, 319.8-18, or 319.8-20.

(b) *Uncompressed lint and linters.* Uncompressed lint and linters from the West Coast of Mexico in covers free of contamination to the satisfaction of the inspector may be entered for immediate transportation in bond to a port designated by the inspector and by a route selected by him from a list of administratively approved ports and routings available to him, for compression, vacuum fumigation, or immediate exportation, or such material may be entered for movement to an approved mill or plant, the owner or operator of which has executed an agreement with the Branch similar to that described in § 319.8-8 (a) (2).

(c) *Treated linters and cottonseed hulls.* Linters and cottonseed hulls originating in the West Coast of Mexico that have been certified by an inspector as having been produced from cottonseed that was treated in the West Coast of Mexico by a method satisfactory to the Chief of the Branch and as having been subsequently protected from contamination may be entered through Nogales, Arizona, and such other ports as are specified in the permits.

§ 319.8-13 *From Imperial Valley, Mexico.* Contingent upon the continued maintenance by the duly authorized Mexican officials of effective quarantine measures to prohibit the movement into the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cotton and covers grown or handled in other parts of Mexico or in countries other than the United States, and upon continued freedom of the Imperial Valley of Mexico and other parts of the State of Baja California from infestation with the pink bollworm, and upon the absence of conditions in the Southern Territory of Baja California and the State of Baja California that would increase the risk of pest introduction into the United States by importations under this section, the entry of cotton and covers originating in the Imperial Valley of Mexico will be authorized through such ports on the Mexican Border as are specified in the permits. If the Chief of the Branch or the inspector determines that any of these contingencies is not met, entry will be refused under this section and will only be authorized in accordance with §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-10, 319.8-14, or 319.8-16 through 319.8-20.

§ 319.8-14 *Special authorization for lint, linters, and waste from Mexico.* (a) Compressed lint, linters, and waste originating in Mexico may be entered under a permit at ports on the Mexican Border named in the permits, for movement via rail, over specified routes if required by the inspector, to (1) New Orleans, Louisiana, for vacuum fumigation or immediate exportation, (2) an approved mill or plant in the north, or other designated plant for manufacture into cellulose, if the owner or operator of such mill or plant has executed an agreement with the Branch as provided in § 319.8-8 (a) (2), or (3) northern ports for vacuum fumigation or exportation.

(b) Uncompressed lint, linters, and waste originating in Mexico will be authorized entry at Mexican Border ports specified in the permits (1) for movement to Fabens, Texas, for vacuum fumigation, after which they will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions and will immediately become subject to the requirements of § 301.52 et seq. of this chapter, as amended, applicable to like products originating in the pink bollworm regulated area, or (2) for compression at designated places located in parts of the United States designated as within the pink bollworm regulated area in § 301.52-2 of this chapter, as amended, after which such lint, linters, and waste shall be moved under the same conditions as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) All such lint, linters, and waste enterable under this section must be in covers free from uncrushed cottonseed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

§ 319.8-15 *Mexican cotton and covers otherwise enterable.* Cotton and covers from Mexico may also be entered in accordance with §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-10 and 319.8-16 through 319.8-20 insofar as said sections are applicable.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 319.8-16 *Importation into United States of cotton and covers exported therefrom.* (a) Cotton and covers grown, produced, or handled in the United States and exported therefrom, and in the original bales or other containers in which such material was exported therefrom, may be imported into the United States at any port under permit, without vacuum fumigation or other treatment or restriction as to utilization, upon compliance with §§ 319.8-2, 319.8-4, and 319.8-5, and upon the submission of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such material was grown, produced, or handled in the United States and does not constitute a risk of introducing the pink bollworm into the United States.

(b) Cotton and covers of foreign origin imported into the United States in accordance with this subpart and exported therefrom, when in the original bales or other original containers, may be reimported into the United States under the conditions specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 319.8-17 *Importation for exportation, and importation for transportation and exportation; storage.* (a) Importation of cotton and covers for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, in accordance with this subpart shall also be subject to §§ 352.1 through 352.8 of this chapter, as amended.

(b) Importation at northern ports of unfumigated lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cakes, cottonseed meal, and covers used only for cotton, for exportation or for transportation and exportation through another northern port, may be authorized by the inspector under permit if, in his judgment, such procedures can be authorized without risk of introducing the pink bollworm.

(c) Importation, for purposes of storage in Customs custody pending exportation, of lint, linters, and waste, compressed to high density, will be authorized under permit at any port where approved fumigation facilities are available, and where there are inspectors at the port to supervise such storage, if the bales of such material are free of surface contamination, if they are kept segregated from other cotton and covers in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, and if waste is collected and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(d) Except as provided in § 319.8-23 (a) (4), compressed lint, linters, and waste, uncompressed waste derived from cotton milled in a non-cotton-producing country,⁴ and covers, arriving at a port in the north for entry for exportation, vacuum fumigation, or utilization in accordance with the requirements in this subpart, may be allowed movement in Customs custody for storage at a point in the north pending such exportation, or movement to an approved mill or plant for vacuum fumigation or utilization, when there are inspectors available to supervise such storage, if the bales are free of surface contamination, if they are kept segregated from other cotton and covers in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, and if waste is collected and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Such lint, linters, waste, and covers shall remain under Customs custody until released by the inspector.

(e) Importation of lint, linters, and waste from Mexico for transportation and exportation will be authorized under permit if such material is compressed before, or immediately upon entering into the United States, or is compressed while en route to the port of export at a compress specifically authorized in the permit. The ports of export which may be named in the permit shall be limited

⁴ For the purposes of this subpart the following countries are considered as non-cotton-producing countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (United Kingdom), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

to those that have been administratively approved for such exportation. Storage of such compressed cotton may be authorized, in approved bonded warehouses in Texas.

(f) Importation of uncompressed lint, linters, and waste from Mexico will be authorized under permit at Brownsville, Texas, for exportation. Importation of such material may also be authorized at such other ports and under such conditions as may be designated in the permits for transportation to and exportation from the designated ports.

§ 319.8-18 *Samples.* (a) Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal may be entered without further permit other than the authorization contained in this section, but subject to inspection and such treatment as the inspector may deem necessary. Samples which represent either such products of United States origin or such products imported into the United States in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, and which were exported from the United States, may be entered into the United States without inspection when the inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the samples.

(b) Samples of cottonseed or seed cotton may be entered subject to the conditions and requirements provided in §§ 319.8-2, 319.8-4, and 319.8-19.

(c) Bales or other containers of cotton shall not be broken or opened for sampling and samples shall not be drawn until the inspector has so authorized and has prescribed the conditions and safeguards under which such samples shall be obtained.

§ 319.8-19 *Cottonseed or seed cotton for experimental or scientific purposes.* Entry of small quantities of cottonseed or seed cotton for experimental or scientific purposes may be authorized through such ports as may be named in the permit, and shall be subject to such special conditions as shall be set forth in the permit to provide adequate safeguards against pest entry.

§ 319.8-20 *Importations by the Department of Agriculture.* Cotton and covers may be imported by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Branch, which conditions may include clearance through the Plant Introduction Section of the Horticultural Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

§ 319.8-21 *Release of cotton and covers after 18 months' storage.* Cotton and covers, the entry of which has been authorized subject to vacuum fumigation or other treatment because of the pink bollworm only, and which have not received such treatment but have been stored for a period of 18 months or more will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions.

§ 319.8-22 *Ports of entry or export.* When ports of entry or export are not specifically designated in this subpart but are left to the judgment of the inspector, the inspector shall designate only such ports as have been administratively approved for such entry or export.

§ 319.8-23 *Treatment.* (a) (1) Vacuum fumigation as required in this subpart shall consist of fumigation, in a vacuum fumigation plant approved by the Chief of the Branch, under the supervision of an inspector and to his satisfaction. Continued approval of the plant will be contingent upon the granting by the operator thereof, to the inspector, of access to all parts of the plant at all reasonable hours for the purpose of supervising sanitary and other operating conditions, checking the efficacy of the apparatus and chemical operations, and determining that wastage has been cleaned up and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector; and upon the maintenance at the plant of conditions satisfactory to the inspector.

(2) After cotton and covers have been vacuum fumigated they shall be so marked under the supervision of an inspector. Such material may thereafter be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without further plant quarantine entry restriction.

(3) Cotton and covers held by an importer for vacuum fumigation must be stored under conditions satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) Prompt vacuum fumigation of cotton and covers (other than high density cotton free of surface contamination) will be required at non-northern ports. Similar prompt vacuum fumigation will be required at Norfolk, Virginia, during the period June 15 to October 15 of each year, except for covers which have been used to contain only lint, linters, or waste, and the bales of which are compressed to a density of 28 or more pounds per cubic foot and are free of surface contamination.

(b) An inspector may authorize the substitution of processing, utilization, or other form of treatment for vacuum fumigation when in his opinion such other treatment, selected by him from administratively authorized procedures, will be effective in eliminating infestation of the pink bollworm.

§ 319.8-24 *Collection and disposal of waste.* (a) Importers shall handle imported, unfumigated cotton and covers in a manner to avoid waste. If waste does occur, the importer or his agent shall collect and dispose of such waste in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(b) If, in the judgment of an inspector, it is necessary as a safeguard against risk of pest dispersal to clean railway cars, lighters, trucks, and other vehicles and vessels used for transporting such cotton or covers, or to clean piers, warehouses, fumigation plants, mills, or other premises used in connection with importation of such cotton or covers, the importer or his agent shall perform such cleaning, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All costs incident to such collection, disposal, and cleaning other than the services of the inspector during his regular tour of duty and at the usual place of duty, shall be borne by the importer or his agent.

§ 319.8-25 *Costs and charges.* The services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the importer. The Branch will not assume responsibility for any costs or charges, other than those indicated in this section, in connection with the entry, inspection, treatment, conditioning, storage, forwarding, or any other operation of any character incidental to the physical entry of an importation of a restricted material.

§ 319.8-26 *Material refused entry.* Any material refused entry for noncompliance with the requirements of this subpart shall be promptly removed from the United States or abandoned by the importer for destruction, and pending such action shall be subject to the immediate application of such safeguards against escape of plant pests as the inspector may prescribe. If such material is not promptly safeguarded by the importer, removed from the United States, or abandoned for destruction to the satisfaction of the inspector it may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. 164a). Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the inspector will be responsible for any costs accruing for demurrage, shipping charges, cartage, labor, chemicals, or other expenses incidental to the safeguarding or disposal of material refused entry by the inspector, nor will the Department of Agriculture or the inspector assume responsibility for the value of material destroyed.

§ 319.8-27 *Applicability of Mexican Border Regulations.* The provisions in this subpart in no way affect the applicability of Part 320 of this chapter, as amended, the Mexican Border Regulations, to the entry from Mexico of railway cars or other vehicles or materials.

This document modifies some of the requirements of the regulations for entry of cotton, certain cotton products, and covers where experience with trade practices and enforcement of the regulations have shown the desirability of changes to accord with recognized hazards of pest introduction. The principal modification requires that in most instances importations of bagging used for root crops, or of a kind ordinarily used for root crops, regardless of origin (with an exception for that imported from Canada), must be fumigated upon entry. This is being required because of the impracticability of determining whether or not such bagging has previously been used for root crops produced on soil infested with the golden nematode, and because of the present lack of knowledge concerning golden nematode distribution in foreign countries. Other changes are made in the quarantine and regulations for the sake of clarity.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after December 26, 1955, at which time they shall supersede the subpart—Foreign Cotton and Covers (7 CFR 1954 Supp. 319.8, 319.8-1 *et seq.*) effective May 10, 1953 (18 F. R. 2015).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of November 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 23, 1955, 8:47 a. m.; 20 F. R. 8660.]

[Copies of the above order were sent to interested governments through American diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of State.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

P. P. C. 577, Rev.

Effective April 6, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—BLACK STEM RUST

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF BARBERRY, MAHOBERBERIS, AND MAHONIA PLANTS

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by § 301.38-5 of the regulations (7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 301.38-5) supplemental to the Black Stem Rust Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 38, 7 CFR, 1953 Supp. 301.38) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch hereby amends the administrative instructions in 7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 301.38-5a to read as follows:

§ 301.38-5a *Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants.* (a) The Chief of the Branch, upon the basis of evidence satisfactory to him, has determined that the following species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia are resistant to black stem rust, and such species and varieties are hereby designated as rust-resistant:

Scientific name:

- Berberis arido-calida.
- B. beaniana.
- B. buxifolia.
- B. buxifolia nana.
- B. calliantha.
- B. candidula.
- B. chenaulti.
- B. circumserata.
- B. concinna.
- B. darwini.
- B. formosana.
- B. franchetiana.
- B. gagnepaini.
- B. glaziana.
- B. horvathi.
- B. hybrido-gagnepaini.
- B. insignis.
- B. julianae.
- B. koreana.
- B. lempergiana.
- B. lepidifolia.
- B. linearifolia.
- B. linearifolia var. Orange King.
- B. lologensis.
- B. mentorensis.
- B. pallens.
- B. potanini.
- B. Renton.
- B. replicata.
- B. sanguinea.
- B. surrentiana.
- B. stenophylla.

Scientific name—Continued

- B. stenophylla diversifolia.
- B. stenophylla gracilis.
- B. st. nophylla irwini.
- B. stenophylla nana compacta.
- B. telomaica artisepala.
- B. thunbergi.
- B. thunbergi atropurpurea.
- B. thunbergi atropurpurea nana.
- B. thunbergi erecta.
- B. thunbergi "globe".
- B. thunbergi "golden".
- B. thunbergi maximowiczi.
- B. thunbergi minor.
- B. thunbergi pluriflora.
- B. thunber*g*i "thornless".
- B. thunbergi "variegata".
- B. thunbergi xanthocarpa.
- B. triacanthophora.
- B. verruculosa.
- B. virgatorum.
- B. xanthoxylon.
- Mahob b r s i thkeana.
- Mahonia aquifolium.
- M. bealei.
- M. compacta.
- M. dictyota.
- M. fortunei.
- M. lomatifolia.
- M. nervosa.
- M. pinnata.
- M. repens.

(b) Plants of the species and varieties in paragraph (a) of this section may be moved interstate in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

(c) Under the regulations in this subpart, seeds and fruit of the species and varieties in paragraph (a) of this section, if produced in any of the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, may be moved between such States only under permit or, wherever produced, may be moved from the States named to points outside thereof, and between States other than those named, without restriction.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

These instructions shall become effective on April 6, 1955, when they shall supersede B. E. P. Q. 577, revised, effective April 25, 1953 (7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 301.38-5a).

The purpose of this amendment is to add to the list of rust-resistant species and horticultural varieties of barberry, mahoberberis, and mahonia plants the following five additional species and varieties: Berberis lempergiana Ahrendt, B. lepidifolia Ahrendt, B. stenophylla gracilis Hort., B. thunbergi xanthocarpa Hort., and Mahonia lomariifolia Takeda. The designation of such rust-resistant species and varieties in effect constitutes a relaxation of the restrictions of the regulations and depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Plant Pest Control Branch. It has been determined that there is no unwarranted pest risk involved in the permitted movement of such species and varieties. The determination having been made that these species and varieties are rust-resistant, authorization for their movement in accordance with the regulations should be accomplished promptly. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning these instructions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and since the instructions relieve restrictions, they may be made effective less than thirty days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of April 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 5, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 2150.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CHAFER QUARANTINE (NO. 77)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

[7 CFR PART 301]

CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, AND WEST VIRGINIA

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON QUARANTINING ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CHAFER

Notice is hereby given in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161), that the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has information that the European chafer (*Amphimallon majalis* (Razoumowsky)), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, has recently been discovered in certain parts of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia.

It is therefore proposed under the authority of said section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act to quarantine the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, and to restrict or prohibit the movement from said States, or from any locations therein designated as infested of (1) soil, sand, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; and (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; and (3) trucks, wagons, cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers and other products and articles of any character whatsoever that might present a hazard of spread of the European chafer.

A public hearing will be held before a representative of the Agricultural Research Service in the auditorium of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at 10 a. m., March 10, 1955, at which hearing any interested person may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney, on the aforesaid proposals. Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposals may do so by filing the same with the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S.

Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before March 10, 1955, or with the presiding officer at the hearing.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 23, 1955, 8:52 a. m.; 20 F. R. 1156.]

QUARANTINE AGAINST EUROPEAN CHAFER EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1 IN CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, AND WEST VIRGINIA

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 29, 1955.

Effective September 1, parts of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia will be regulated under a European chafer quarantine, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. Woody and herbaceous plants of all kinds, parts of these plants, all types of soil, and other articles or materials likely to harbor this serious agricultural pest, moving interstate from regulated areas in the three States, will generally require certification based on treatment, inspection or nonexposure to infestation.

In the white grub stage, the European chafer is known to feed extensively on fine roots and root hairs of small grains, grasses, clover, and other legumes, seriously damaging permanent pastures, lawns and golf courses. Turf injury by the insect closely resembles that of such pests as the Japanese beetle, the rose chafer, and various species of white grubs.

Although the entire States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia are included within the European chafer quarantined area, only those portions of the States actually infested or immediately threatened by the pest are regulated.

The major shippers of regulated products that will be affected are nurserymen in the regulated areas of northwestern New York. Their establishments have been operating for several years under New York State requirements similar to the new Federal regulations. They are therefore prepared to meet the new Federal requirements.

Plants, soils, and chafer-exposed materials are made safe for shipment chiefly by chemical treatments in the field, under USDA supervision.

The adults, light tan June beetles about a half-inch long, emerge in swarms at dusk in mid-summer. In their native southern and central Europe, European chafer adults injure foliage of coniferous and deciduous trees.

The areas regulated under the quarantine, which the Department's Agricultural Research Service administers, are as follows:

Connecticut. A localized area in the town of Meriden, New Haven county.

New York. An area in the city of Elmira, Chemung county; part of the city of Buffalo, Erie county; all of Monroe county; part of the city of Niagara Falls, Niagara county; parts of the city of Syracuse and the town of Salina, Onondaga county; towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva, Ontario county; the towns of Junius and Tyre, Seneca county; and all of Wayne county.

West Virginia. District of Bloomery and town of Capon Bridge, Hampshire county.

The European chafer was first recognized in this country in 1940, in New York. It was found in Connecticut in 1951, and in West Virginia in 1954.

Following a public hearing on the proposed quarantine last March at Pittsburgh, Pa., Departmental personnel conducted further surveys to determine extent of spread of the insect. Surveys during the 1955 chafer flight season disclosed additional infestations in or near the towns of Canandaigua, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, and Seneca, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva, Ontario county; and the towns of Junius and Tyre, Seneca county, in New York.

P. P. C.—Q. 77

Effective September 1, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

On March 10, 1955, pursuant to a notice published in the Federal Register on February 24, 1955 (20 F. R. 1156), a public hearing was held with respect to a proposal to quarantine the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161), because of the discovery in such States of the European chafer. On July 19, 1955, a notice of rule making setting forth the proposed notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations was published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 5145). After due consideration of all matters presented at the public hearing or pursuant to the notice of rule making and under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of said Plant Quarantine Act and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 143), the notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations are hereby issued to appear, in a new subpart under the heading "European chafer," in 7 CFR Part 301, as follows:

QUARANTINE

Sec. 301.77 Notice of quarantine.

REGULATIONS

- 301.77-1 Definitions.
- 301.77-2 Designation of regulated areas.
- 301.77-3 Regulated articles.
- 301.77-4 Conditions governing movement of certain regulated articles.
- 301.77-5 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits.
- 301.77-6 Assembly of articles for inspection.
- 301.77-7 Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.
- 301.77-8 Inspection of shipments en route.
- 301.77-9 Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.
- 301.77-10 Nonliability of Department.

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.77 to 301.77-10 issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.77 *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and after the public hearing required thereby, the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia are hereby quarantined to prevent the spread of the European chafer, a dangerous insect notoriously injurious to pastures, lawns, and certain cultivated crops and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and through the United States, and under the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), regulations are hereinafter prescribed governing the movement of European chafers and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (b) sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure, moved independently or in connection with nursery stock or other products or articles; and (c) trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers and other products and articles of any character whatsoever that might present a hazard of spread of the European chafer as determined in accordance with the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10), shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in §§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10 and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto, except as otherwise provided in such regulations, are hereby limited to the areas in any quarantined State which may be designated as regulated areas as provided in such regulations, as long as, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the enforcement of said regulations as

to such regulated areas will be adequate to prevent the spread of the European chafer, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected States providing for and enforcing control of the movement within such States of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of said Administrator, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread therefrom within such State of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10) apply, except live European chafers in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.77-1 *Definitions.* For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *European chafer.* The insect known as the European chafer (*Amphimallon majalis* (Razoumowsky)), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation.* The presence of the European chafer.

(c) *Regulated areas.* The States, counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, designated in administrative instructions under § 301.77-2 as regulated areas.

(d) *Nursery stock.* Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes.

(e) *Regulated articles.* European chafers and products and articles regulated under this subpart.

(f) *Inspector.* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) "*Moved*" ("*movement*," "*move*"). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, interstate, directly or indirectly, from a regulated area. "*Movement*" and "*move*" shall be construed accordingly.

(h) *Certificate.* A document evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subpart.

(i) *Limited permit.* A document authorizing the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

(j) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through another.

§ 301.77-2 *Designation of regulated areas.* The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall, from time to time, in administrative instructions promulgated by him, list the counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and shall designate such counties, cities, and other civil divisions, or parts thereof, as constituting the regulated areas. Any civil division, or part thereof, so designated shall continue in a regulated status until the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall have determined that adequate eradication measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the European chafer therein and that regulation of such area is not otherwise necessary under this section, and shall have issued administrative instructions revoking the designation of such civil division, or part thereof, as a regulated area.

§ 301.77-3 *Regulated articles*—(a) *European chafers; removal prohibited, exception.* The removal from any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from said District to any State or Territory, of live European chafers, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited by the

Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141). Provisions for the removal of live European chafers, for scientific purposes, are set forth in § 301.77-9.

(b) *Other regulated articles; movement regulated.* Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, the movement from any regulated area of any of the following is permitted only under the conditions provided in this subpart: Nursery stock; sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, or decomposed manure, moved independently or in connection with any nursery stock or other products or articles; or any truck, wagon, railway car, aircraft, boat, or other means of conveyance, or container, or other product or article of any character whatsoever, which in the judgment of an inspector presents a hazard of the spread of the European chafer, by reason of infestation or exposure.

§ 301.77-4 *Conditions governing movement of certain regulated articles*—(a) *Nursery stock; sand, soil, etc.* (1) Nursery stock; and sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure, moved independently of or in connection with nursery stock or other products or articles, which originate in a regulated area, may be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof if a certificate or limited permit has been issued therefor in compliance with § 301.77-5 and if the requirements of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph are also met.

(2) Every container of regulated articles designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or limited permit as required by said paragraph, except that in the case of less-than-carload freight shipments a certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient, and carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, require only a certificate attached to the waybill.

(3) Subsequent to certification as provided in § 301.77-5, regulated articles designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph must be loaded, handled, and shipped only under such protection and safeguards against infestation as are required by the inspector.

(4) No certificates are required for the movement of regulated articles of kinds designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, which originate outside any regulated area and are moving through or reshipped from any regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when the identity has been maintained, and when the articles are safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area. Otherwise such regulated articles shall be subject to all of the requirements of subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this paragraph.

(b) *Means of conveyance, containers, other products and articles, when hazards.* Trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance, containers, and other products and articles of any character whatsoever, which in the judgment of an inspector present a hazard of the spread of the European chafer, by reason of infestation or exposure, may be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof after they have been thoroughly cleaned, disinfested, or otherwise treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied. Otherwise they are prohibited such movement except under limited permit. Notice of the application of such requirements to particular means of conveyance, containers, and other products and articles under this paragraph shall be given to the person in charge thereof.

§ 301.77-5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits*—(a) *Certificates.* Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area of the regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.

(b) *Limited permits.* Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement from a regulated area of noncertified regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) or (b) to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization,

or processing. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Plant Pest Control Branch to maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of such articles and to the cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.77-6 *Assembly of articles for inspection.* Persons intending to move any of the regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, shall so handle such articles as to safeguard them from infestation and shall assemble them at such points and in such manner as the inspector shall designate to facilitate inspection. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

§ 301.77-7 *Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.* Certificates or limited permits for any regulated articles issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or canceled and further certificates or permits for such articles refused by the inspector whenever he determines the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the European chafer.

§ 301.77-8 *Inspection of shipments en route.* Any vehicle, boat, ship, vessel, or receptacle, moving interstate which an inspector has probable cause to believe carries or contains any European chafer the transportation of which is illegal or any other regulated article controlled by § 301.77 and the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by the inspector.

§ 301.77-9 *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.* Live European chafer may be removed from any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from said District to any State or Territory, and other articles subject to the requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved interstate from any regulated area, for experimental or other scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch. The container or, if there is none, the article itself shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Pest Control Branch.

§ 301.77-10 *Nonliability of Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any cost incident to inspection or treatment required under the regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after September 1, 1955.

The purpose of the quarantine and supplementary regulations is to prevent the spread of the European chafer from Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, where it is known to occur, to other parts of the United States. The supplementary regulations provide methods whereby host material may be inspected and treated or otherwise made eligible for interstate movement from regulated areas. The regulations also govern the movement of live European chafers for scientific purposes.

The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch will supplement these regulations by issuing administrative instructions listing the counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and designating such localities as regulated areas.

In order to be of maximum protection to the public the foregoing quarantine and regulations should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 30, 1955, 8:49 a. m.; 20 F. R. 6375.]

[Copies of the above quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas; also, to the Postmasters in the regulated areas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., August 26, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has quarantined the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), because of the discovery in such States of the European chafer; and has issued a notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations, effective September 1, 1955, to appear as a new subpart under the heading "European Chafer" in Title 7, Chapter III, Part 301, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The said regulations authorize the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, to issue administrative instructions listing counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and designating such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, as regulated areas. Such instructions have been issued effective September 1, 1955. Copies of the quarantine and regulations and administrative instructions may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the administrative instructions will also be distributed to those particularly affected.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Record, Meriden, Conn., September 3, 1955; the Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y., September 7, 1955; and the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., September 2, 1955.]

P. P. C. 613

Effective September 1, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES
AS REGULATED AREAS

On July 19, 1955, and August 5, 1955, there were published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 5147, 5662), notices of rule making setting forth proposed administrative instructions listing counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, thereby proposing to designate such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in a new subpart, under the heading "European chafer," in Title 7, Chapter III, Part 301, of the Code of Federal Regulations. After due consideration of all matters presented pursuant to the notices of rule making and pursuant to § 301.77-2 of the regulations supplemental to the European chafer Quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-2), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows:

§ 301.77-2a *Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the European chafer quarantine and regulations.* Infestations of the European chafer have been determined to exist in the counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their

inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

New Haven County. That area, comprising part of the town of Meriden, included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the intersection of Wilber Cross Parkway (Connecticut Route 15) and U. S. Highway 5.

NEW YORK

Chemung County. That area, comprising part of the city of Elmira, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bonview Street and Ogden Avenue, proceeding south on Ogden Avenue to Roe Avenue, thence east on Roe Avenue to Bridgman Street, thence south on Bridgman Street to Washington Avenue, thence west on Washington Avenue to Hoffman Street and continuing west of Hoffman Street approximately 2,400 feet, thence northerly approximately 2,300 feet, thence easterly approximately 1,600 feet and continuing east on Bonview Street to the point of beginning.

Erie County. That area, comprising part of the city of Buffalo, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Delaware Avenue and Humboldt Parkway, proceeding southeast on Humboldt Parkway to East Delavan Avenue, thence west on East and West Delavan Avenues to Delaware Avenue, and thence northerly on Delaware Avenue to the point of beginning.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Niagara County. That area, comprising part of the city of Niagara Falls, included within a circle having a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the intersection of College and Highland Avenues.

Onondaga County. That area, comprising parts of the city of Syracuse and the town of Salina, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Court Street and Kuhl Avenue, proceeding northeast and east on Court Street to Teall Avenue, thence south on Teall Avenue to Grant Boulevard, thence east on Grant Boulevard to Butternut Street, thence north on Butternut Street to Hillside Street, and thence northwest on Kuhl Avenue to the point of beginning.

That area, comprising part of the town of Salina, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Onondaga Lake and a southwestern extension of Electronics Parkway and continuing northeast to Electronics Parkway, thence northeast along Electronics Parkway to Hopkins Road, thence east along Hopkins Road to Buckley Road, thence southwest on Buckley Road to Seventh North Street, thence southeast on Seventh North Street to the new U. S. Highway 11, thence southwest along said highway to the Syracuse City Line, thence following the said City Line northwest and southeast to Onondaga Lake, and thence northwest along the lake shore to the point of beginning.

Ontario County. Towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva.

Seneca County. Towns of Junius and Tyre.

Wayne County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hampshire County. District of Bloomery and town of Capon Bridge.

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 1, 1955.

These instructions list the localities regulated under the European chafer notice of quarantine and supplemental regulations and supplement such regulations. Both regulations and instructions must be made concurrently effective in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 30, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 6378.]

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated areas; also, to the Postmasters in the regulated areas.]

P. P. C. 614

Effective September 1, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE**CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES****SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER****ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES
FROM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

Pursuant to the authority conferred on him by the second proviso of the European chafer quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 77, 7 CFR § 301.77), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161), the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch hereby issues administrative instructions exempting certain regulated articles from the requirements of §§ 301.77-4 and 301.77-5 of the regulations supplemental to the said notice of quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-4, 301.77-5), such administrative instructions to appear as § 301.77a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

§ 301.77a *Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from specified requirements.* It has been found that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the following regulated articles under the regulations in this subpart which make it safe to make less stringent the requirements of the regulations with respect to the movement of such articles from any regulated area, as hereinafter provided. The following articles are hereby exempt from the requirements of §§ 301.77-4 and 301.77-5 when they have not been exposed to infestation:

- (a) Seeds and cones.
- (b) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.
- (c) Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)
- (d) Plants when growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber.
- (e) Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*) plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.
- (f) Moss, clubmoss, and ground-pine or running pine plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.
- (g) Soil-free aquatic plants.
- (h) Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.
- (i) Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the European chafer.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These instructions shall become effective September 1, 1955.

The foregoing administrative instructions relieve restrictions by permitting the movement of certain articles without a certificate or limited permit under the European chafer quarantine and regulations. It has been determined that such movement will not result in the spread of the European chafer and that the restrictions provided by the quarantine and regulations upon such movement are unnecessary. In order to be of maximum benefit to affected shippers, the instructions relieving such restrictions should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public rule-making procedure with respect to the instructions are impracticable and unnecessary.

Since the instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161, 162; 7 CFR Supp., 301.77.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 30, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 6377.]

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated areas; also, to the Postmasters in the regulated areas.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

REGULATED ARTICLES; CONDITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162, §§ 301.13-2 (b) and 301.13-3 (a) of the regulations relating to the domestic movement of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables (7 CFR 301.13-2 (b), 301.13-3 (a), as amended) are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 301.13-2 *Regulated articles.* * * *

(b) *Regulated movement.* The movement of the following fruits and vegetables from the Territory of Hawaii is allowed throughout the year upon compliance with the regulations in this subpart:

| | |
|--|--|
| Arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>). | Kudzu (<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>). |
| Arrowroot (<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>). | Leek (<i>Allium porrum</i>). |
| Asparagus (<i>Asparagus Officinalis</i>). | Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>). |
| Bean sprouts, soy (<i>Glycine hispida</i>). | Lily root (<i>Nelumbium nucifera</i>). |
| Bean sprouts, mungo (<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>). | Mahogany fruit (<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq.). |
| Burdock, great (<i>Arctium lappa</i> , <i>Lappa major</i> , <i>L. edulis</i>). | Mugwort (<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>). |
| Butterbur (<i>Petasites japonicus</i>). | Nightshade, Malabar (<i>Bassella rubra</i>). |
| Cabbage (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>). | Onion, green (<i>Allium fistulosum</i>). |
| Cabbage, Chinese (<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> , <i>B. chinensis</i>). | Parsley (<i>Petroselinum hortense</i>). |
| Cabbage, swamp (<i>Ipomoea reptans</i>). | Perilla (<i>Perilla frutescens</i>). |
| Carrot (<i>Daucus carota sativa</i>). | Pineapples (<i>Ananas sativa</i>), smooth Cavendish. |
| Cassava (<i>Manihot</i> sp.). | Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>). |
| Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>). | Radish greens (<i>Raphanus sativus longipinnatus</i>). |
| Chinese spinach (<i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i>). | Radish, oriental (<i>Raphanus sativus longipinnatus</i>). |
| Chives (<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>). | Sausage fruit (<i>Kigelia pinnata</i> (Jacq.)). |
| Chrysanthemum, garland (<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>). | Shallot (<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>). |
| Coconuts (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), in mature green or mature brown condition. | Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>). |
| Coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>). | Sweet corn (<i>Zea mays</i>). |
| Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>). | Tarо root, shoots and stalks (<i>Colocasia antiquorum esculentum</i>). |
| Dropwort, water (<i>Oenanthe stolonifera</i>). | Watercress (<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>). |
| Foxheads or Nipple fruits (<i>Solanum mammosum</i>). | Waternut (waterchestnut) (<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (E. tuberosa) (<i>Scirpus tuberosus</i>)). |
| Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>). | Wood rose (<i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i> L.). |
| Ginger bracts (<i>Zingiber mioga</i>). | Yam bean root (<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>). |
| Ginger root (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>). | Yams <i>Dioscorea</i> (spp.). |
| Honewort (<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>). | |
| Jesuit's nut (<i>Trapa bicornis</i> , <i>T. natans</i>). | |

Provided, That additions of other fruits and vegetables may be made to the foregoing list of regulated articles by the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch when he determines that such fruits or vegetables, either as ordinarily packed and shipped or after treatment, do not involve risk of spreading any of the plant pests designated in the foregoing quarantine, and when such findings have been made known in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch.

§ 301.13-3 *Conditions of movement*—(a) *Certification.* Regulated articles shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii unless accompanied by a valid certificate issued by an inspector, except that coconuts (husked or unhusked, and when in mature green or mature brown condition), free from wrapping or packing materials, may be moved through the mails without certification.

One purpose of the amendment of § 301.13-2 (b) is to authorize the movement from Hawaii throughout the year of untreated mahogany fruit, sausage fruit, and wood rose upon inspection and certification. Extensive experimental work conducted in Hawaii has disclosed that these products are not hosts of the oriental, melon, or Mediterranean fruit fly. Consequently, it has been determined that treatment is not necessary as a condition of the movement of these products and that inspection and certification procedure will give adequate protection. In this respect the amendment relieves a restriction on the movement of such products.

The amendment also inserts a qualifying condition in the present listing of coconuts, so that coconuts are authorized movement from Hawaii throughout the year in untreated condition upon inspection and certification only when they are mature green or mature brown. A paralleling amendment of § 301.13-3 (a) is made to similarly restrict the movement of coconuts by mail without certification. Experimental work in Hawaii has disclosed that newly set, small green coconuts may serve as the host of fruit flies in the larval and pupal stages. Mature green or mature brown coconuts are not fruit fly hosts since they are incapable of supporting larval development. Consequently, the exemption from the treating and certification requirements provided by the regulations for coconuts is being limited to mature green or mature brown coconuts.

In order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the present restrictions and to protect against the spread of fruit flies in immature coconuts these amendments should be made effective as promptly as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to these amendments are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective January 21, 1955.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of January 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 20, 1955, 8:55 a. m.; 20 F. R. 481. Also see editorial note Federal Register, February 1, 1955, 20 F. R. 679.]

P. Q.—Q. 13, Amdt. 1

Effective June 9, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ADDITION OF FRUIT-BEARING PANICLES OF AECHMEA BRACTEATA TO LIST OF PRODUCTS WHICH MAY BE MOVED FROM HAWAII AFTER INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162), § 301.13-2 (b) of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to the domestic movement of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables (7 CFR 301.13-2 (b), as amended) is hereby amended by inserting "Aechmea bracteata (Sw.) Griseb. fruit-bearing panicles," before the term "Arrowhead (Sagittaria sagittifolia)," in the list of fruits and vegetables allowed movement from Hawaii throughout the year in compliance with the inspection and certification requirements of the regulations.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the movement from Hawaii throughout the year of the fruit-bearing panicles of Aechmea bracteata. These bright red bracts, with densely fruited panicles and berry-like fruits are used as ornamentals in the florist trade. At present treatment of such fruit is required as a condition of such movement. The amendment therefore relieves a restriction on the movement of such fruit. Extensive experimental work conducted in Hawaii has disclosed that such fruit is not a host of the oriental, melon, or Mediterranean fruit fly. Consequently, it has been determined that treatment is not necessary as a condition of the movement of the fruit and that inspection and certification procedures will give adequate protection. Commercial growers and florists in Hawaii desire to ship the panicles to mainland markets. In order to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the present restrictions the amendment should be made effective as promptly as possible. Therefore, pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a) and (c)), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public

interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of the amendment effective less than 30 days after publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective June 9, 1955.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 2d day of June 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agriculture Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 8, 1955, 8:49 a. m.; 20 F. R. 3977.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

SEASONAL JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS

(Press Notice)

MAY 17, 1955.

Emergence and active flight of adult Japanese beetles are expected to begin in parts of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulated areas between June 7 and 15, 1955.

Therefore, the certification, inspection, chemical treatment and other protective requirements of § 301.48-4 (a) (2), and §§ 301.48-8 and 9 of the regulations supplemental to Japanese Beetle Quarantine No. 48 (7 CFR and Supp. 301.48 et seq.), will apply to the interstate movement of the regulated articles likely to be infested at time of shipment as shown below:

Fresh corn-on-the-cob in carload and truckloads—June 7, 1955, 12.01 a. m. to midnight September 30, 1955 from all points regulated by the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine: District of Columbia, all of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island and parts of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Apples, peaches, cabbage and fresh beans in the pod in carload and truckloads—beginning June 7, 1955, 12.01 a. m. in North Carolina: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Gates, Green, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne counties; and *Virginia:* Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne, and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk and Suffolk; and from June 15, 1955, 12.01 a. m. to midnight August 27, 1955 in the above counties and independent cities in North Carolina and Virginia, and in addition—*Virginia:* Counties of Accomac, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Northampton.

Delaware—The entire state.

District of Columbia—The entire District.

Maryland—The entire state, except the counties of Allegany and Garrett.

New Jersey—The entire state.

New York—Towns of Clermont, Germantown, Greenport, Kinderhook, Livingston, Stockport and Stuyvesant in Columbia County; and Counties of Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.

Pennsylvania—Counties of Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York.

West Virginia—Berkeley and Jefferson counties.

Certification of regulated produce during active adult beetle flight, required in accordance with § 301.48-4 (a) (2), is conditioned upon production, packing, loading of such produce under safeguards satisfactory to the inspector; upon examination of the produce by an inspector; or upon treatment of the produce under supervision of an inspector and in accordance with a method prescribed by the Plant Pest Control Branch; and transporting under safeguards satisfactory to the inspector. The certificate must accompany the shipment to its destination.

Cleaning-inspection-treatment-protection-refrigerator cars and trucks—Empty or loaded—will be required when in the judgment of the inspector they present

a hazard of beetle spread—before such vehicles move interstate to non-regulated destinations, as authorized in §§ 301.48-8 and 9. Treatment may consist of adequate screening to prevent entry of flying beetles into beetle-free vehicles, or may consist of treatment with DDT dust.

Arrangements for the certification of these regulated articles may be made and information pertaining to regulated trucks and railroad refrigerator cars may be obtained at shipping locations and at U. S. Department of Agriculture stations listed below:

| | | Telephone |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Delaware</i> | | |
| Harrington | W. G. Stokes----- | Harrington 8004 |
| Dover | State Board of Agriculture----- | Dover 5711 |
| <i>Maryland</i> | | |
| Baltimore | 504 McCawley Bldg----- | Plaza 2-8460, Ext. 322 |
| Salisbury | Room 203, New Post Office Bldg. | Salisbury 2-1461 |
| <i>Massachusetts</i> | | |
| Greenfield | 20 Sanderson St----- | Prescott 3-3648 |
| <i>New Jersey</i> | | |
| Glassboro | 318 N. Main St----- | Tulip 1-3060 |
| Hoboken | 209 River St----- | Hoboken 3-7400 |
| Trenton | 3179 So. Broad St----- | Export 2-4982 |
| <i>New York</i> | | |
| Hicksville | Bldg. #3, Commercial St----- | Hicksville 3-0009 |
| Kingston | 25 E. O'Reilly St----- | Kingston 5120 |
| Newark | P. O. Box 28----- | Newark 1840 |
| <i>North Carolina</i> | | |
| Goldsboro | P. O. Box 83----- | Goldsboro 110 |
| <i>Ohio</i> | | |
| Columbus | Rm. 314, Old Federal Bldg----- | Capital 1-6411, Ext. 431 |
| <i>Pennsylvania</i> | | |
| Philadelphia | Customs House, 2d & Chestnut St. | Market 7-6000, Ext. 24 |
| Pittsburgh | Northside P. O. Bldg----- | Grant 1-0800, Ext. 395 |
| West Grove | P. O. Box 18----- | West Grove 4059 |
| <i>Virginia</i> | | |
| Norfolk | 415 New P. O. Bldg----- | Madison 7-4244 |
| Tasley | ----- | Onancock 440 |
| <i>West Virginia</i> | | |
| Martinsburg | Federal-State Inspection Office. | Martinsburg 4781 |

Special regulatory requirements related to aircraft have been furnished to interested parties.

TERMINATION DATES SET FOR JAPANESE BEETLE SUMMER RESTRICTIONS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TRUCKS, REFRIGERATOR CARS, AND AIRPLANES

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 22, 1955.

Restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the interstate movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, trucks, refrigerator cars, and airplanes, which have been in effect since early June from areas specified in the notice issued May 17, 1955 are hereby revoked as follows:

For trucks, refrigerator cars, airplanes and fresh fruits and vegetables, except fresh corn on the cob at the close of August 27, 1955.

Fresh corn on the cob at the close of September 30, 1955. Due to the persistence of the Japanese beetle in fresh corn on the cob, it will be necessary to continue restrictions on this article until September 30, 1955.

Year round restrictions are effective under Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the movement of plant material and soil from the entire Japanese beetle regulated area. This comprises roughly the area bounded by Portland, Maine; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va.; Asheville and Wilmington, N. C.

This notice is issued in compliance with 7 CFR and Supp. 301.48 et seq.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO KHAPRA BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 76)

KHAPRA BEETLE QUARANTINE EFFECTIVE IN ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW MEXICO

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 21, 1955.

Effective today (February 21) Arizona, California, and New Mexico will be quarantined under a khapra beetle quarantine, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. Grain, grain products, and other material likely to harbor the beetle, moving interstate from premises infested with this destructive stored grain insect, will generally require certification based on fumigation.

The chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, is authorized to determine the warehouses, mills, and other premises in which infestations exist and to designate them and their environs as regulated areas under the terms of the quarantine regulations.

A public hearing to consider the issuance of a khapra beetle quarantine was held in Denver, Colo., on December 1, 1954. After a thorough study of the situation the Department has decided to impose a Federal quarantine as the most practical means of facilitating the interstate movement of host material from infested areas.

Regulations under this quarantine differ from those of any other Federal plant quarantine in that for the first time the areas involved are limited to known infested premises and their environs. Previous interstate quarantine regulations have all been on a State, county, township, or other minor civil division basis. This new approach will simplify quarantine procedures by eliminating uninfested premises from regulation.

Products subject to regulation under the quarantine include (a) all grains and grain products (including, but not limited to, barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat) whether moved as such or in connection with other articles; (b) dried seeds and seed products of field and vegetable crops including, but not limited to, alfalfa seed, cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cake, flax seed, sorghum seed, soybean meal, pinto beans, and black-eyed peas; (c) bags and bagging (including, but not limited to, those made of burlap or cotton); (d) dried milk, dried blood, fish meal, and meat scraps; and (e) any other article which by reason of infestation or exposure is determined by an inspector to constitute a hazard of spreading the khapra beetle. In general, any of these products from an infested area will require certification by the Department before it may be moved interstate.

Supplementary administrative instructions tentatively scheduled to be published in the Federal Register of February 26 will list 111 establishments in which khapra beetle infestation has been found. These instructions will designate as regulated areas these premises and any surrounding environs that are likely to harbor infestation. Of the 111 establishments affected, 80 are in California, 28 in Arizona, and 3 in New Mexico.

It is anticipated that paralleling regulations will be issued by the quarantined States to require similar treatment and certification of intrastate shipments of regulated products from infested premises.

The khapra beetle was first discovered in the United States in Tulare county, California, in November 1953. The known infestations were discovered during a survey by USDA entomologists of grain warehouses in 11 western States. If allowed to spread, this stored grain feeder could readily develop into a destructive pest in the South and in heated warehouses in the North.

A native of India, Ceylon, and Malaya, the khapra beetle thrives on either moist or dry grain. It can withstand ordinary dosages of fumigants that destroy infestations of common stored grain pests.

P. P. C.—Q. 76

Effective February 21, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

On December 1, 1954, pursuant to a notice published in the Federal Register on October 21, 1954 (19 F. R. 6795), a public hearing was held with respect to a proposal to quarantine the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico, under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161), because of the discovery in such States of the khapra beetle. On January 11, 1955, a notice of rule making setting forth the proposed notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations was published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 251). After due consideration of all matters presented at the public hearing or pursuant to the notice of rule making and under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of said Plant Quarantine Act and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 143), the notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations are hereby issued to appear, in a new subpart under the heading "Khapra Beetle", in 7 CFR Part 301, as follows:

QUARANTINE

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| Sec. | |
| 301.76 | Notice of quarantine |

REGULATIONS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 301.76-1 | Definitions. |
| 301.76-2 | Designation of regulated areas. |
| 301.76-3 | Regulated articles. |
| 301.76-4 | Conditions governing interstate movement of certain regulated articles. |
| 301.76-5 | Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits. |
| 301.76-6 | Request for certification; assembly of articles. |
| 301.76-7 | Cancellation of certificates or limited permits. |
| 301.76-8 | Inspection of shipments en route. |
| 301.76-9 | Disinfecting vehicles, machinery, and other articles. |
| 301.76-10 | Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes. |
| 301.76-11 | Nonliability of Department. |

AUTHORITY: § 301.76 to 301.76-11 issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270; sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.76 *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and after the public hearing required thereby, the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico are hereby quarantined to prevent the spread of the khapra beetle, a dangerous insect notoriously injurious to stored grain and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and under the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), regulations are hereinafter prescribed governing the movement of khapra beetles and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) all grains and grain products (including, but not limited to, barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat) whether moved as such or in connection with other articles; (b) dried seeds and seed products of field and vegetable crops (including, but not limited to, alfalfa seed, cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cake, flax seed, sorghum seed, soybean meal, pinto beans, and black-eyed peas); (c) bags and bagging (including, but not limited to, those made of burlap or cotton); (d) dried milk, dried blood, fish meal, and meat scraps; and (e) any other article which by reason of infestation or exposure constitutes a hazard of spreading the khapra beetle as determined in accordance with the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.76-1 to 301.76-11), shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in §§ 301.76-1 to 301.76-11 and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto, except as otherwise provided in such regulations, are hereby limited to the areas in any quarantined State which may be designated as regulated areas as provided in

such regulations, as long as, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the enforcement of said regulations as to such regulated areas will be adequate to prevent the spread of the khapra beetle, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected States providing for and enforcing control of the movement within such States of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of said Administrator, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread therefrom within such State of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.76-1 to 301.76-11) apply, except live khapra beetles in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.76-1 *Definitions.* For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Khapra beetle.* The insect known as the khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Everts), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation.* The presence of the khapra beetle.

(c) *Regulated area.* Any warehouse, mill, or other premises and any surrounding environs designated as a regulated area in administrative instructions under § 301.76-2.

(d) *Regulated articles.* Products or other articles of any character whatsoever, the movement of which is regulated by this quarantine (§ 301.76) and regulations supplemental thereto (§§ 301.76-1 to 301.76-11).

(e) *Inspector.* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Person.* Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other form of organization.

(g) "Moved" ("movement," "move"). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(h) *Interstate.* From one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through another such State, Territory, or District.

(i) *Certificate.* A master document issued by an inspector indicating the quantity and nature of the regulated articles covered thereby, for use with bulk or lot shipments of regulated articles by any means of transportation whatsoever, or other form of document issued by an inspector for specific regulated articles, authorizing their interstate movement from a regulated area to any destination.

(j) *Limited permit.* A document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled interstate movement of noncertified articles from a regulated area to a designated and authorized destination for processing or other regulated safe handling.

(k) *Administrative instructions.* Published documents relating to the enforcement of the provisions in this subpart issued under authority of the provisions thereof by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

§ 301.76-2 *Designation of regulated areas.* The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall, from time to time, publish in administrative instructions a list of warehouses, mills, and other premises in which infestation of the khapra beetle has been determined to exist and any surrounding environs in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, and shall designate such premises and environs as regulated areas. Premises and environs so designated shall continue in a regulated status until the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall determine that adequate sanitation measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the khapra beetle in and upon such premises and environs, and shall have issued administrative

instructions revoking the designation of such premises and environs as regulated areas.

§ 301.76-3 *Regulated articles*—(a) *Articles the removal of which is prohibited.* The removal of live khapra beetles from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited. Provisions for such removal of live khapra beetles, for scientific purposes, are set forth in § 301.76-10.

(b) *Articles the movement of which is restricted.* The interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is subject to the regulations in this subpart:

(1) All grains and grain products (including, but not limited to, barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat) whether moved as such or in connection with other articles.

(2) Dried seeds and seed products of field and vegetable crops (including, but not limited to, alfalfa seed, cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cake, flax seed, sorghum seed, soybean meal, pinto beans, and black-eyed peas).

(3) Bags and bagging (including, but not limited to, those made of burlap or cotton).

(4) Dried milk, dried blood, fish meal, and meat scraps.

(5) Any other article which by reason of infestation or exposure is determined by an inspector to constitute a hazard of spreading the khapra beetle.

§ 301.76-4 *Conditions governing interstate movement of certain regulated articles*—(a) *Certificate or limited permit required.* Regulated articles designated in § 301.76-3 (b) shall not be moved interstate from any regulated area into or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid certificate or limited permit issued under § 301.76-5, except as otherwise provided in this subpart.

(b) *Articles originating outside of the regulated area.* No certificates or limited permits are required for the interstate movement of regulated articles designated in § 301.76-3 (b) originating outside of the regulated areas and moving through or from a regulated area on a through bill of lading, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when the articles have been protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 301.76-5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits*—(a) *Certification of regulated articles.* Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area of the regulated articles designated in § 301.76-3 (b) under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.

(b) *Limited permits.* Limited permits may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area of noncertified regulated articles designated in § 301.76-3 (b) to such destinations and consignees as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch for processing or other safe handling.

(c) *Dealer-carrier agreement.* As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the interstate movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or transporting such regulated articles may be required to execute a dealer-carrier agreement stipulating that he will, under the supervision of the inspector, carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions and sanitary measures which are deemed necessary by the inspector, including requirements as to the maintenance of identity, handling and subsequent movement of all such regulated articles and cleaning of vehicles used in the transportation of such articles.

§ 301.76-6 *Request for certification; assembly of articles.* Any person intending to move interstate from any regulated area any regulated articles, the certification of which is required under the regulations in this subpart, shall request certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of such movement, and he may be required to prepare and assemble the articles to be inspected so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

§ 301.76-7 *Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.* Certificates or limited permits for any regulated articles issued under the regulations in this part may be withdrawn or canceled and further certificates or permits for such articles refused by the inspector whenever he determines the further use of

such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the khapra beetle.

§ 301.76-8 *Inspection of shipments en route.* Any means of conveyance or container moving interstate which an inspector has probable cause to believe carries or contains any khapra beetles the transportation of which is illegal or any other articles the movement of which is controlled by § 301.76 and the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by the inspector at any time or place.

§ 301.76-9 *Disinfesting vehicles, machinery, and other articles.* When an inspector determines that any railway car, truck, other vehicle, machinery, implement, or other article moving or to be moved interstate from a regulated area, by reason of infestation or exposure, constitutes a hazard of spreading the khapra beetle, such article shall be required as a condition of further interstate movement to any point outside the regulated area to be thoroughly cleaned, disinfested, or otherwise treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied, or such article will be prohibited such movement except under limited permit.

§ 301.76-10 *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.* Live khapra beetles may be removed from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and other articles subject to the requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved interstate from any regulated area, for experimental or other scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch. The container or, if there is none, the article itself shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Pest Control Branch.

§ 301.76-11 *Nonliability of Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any cost incident to inspection or treatment required under the regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

The purpose of the quarantine and supplementary regulations is to prevent the spread of the khapra beetle from Arizona, California, and New Mexico, where it is known to occur, to other parts of the United States. The supplementary regulations provide methods whereby host material may be inspected and treated or otherwise made eligible for interstate movement from regulated areas. The regulations also govern the interstate movement of live khapra beetles for scientific purposes.

The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch will supplement these regulations by issuing administrative instructions listing premises in which infestation is found to exist and surrounding environs in which infestation is found likely to exist, and designating such premises and environs as regulated areas.

In order to be of maximum protection to the public the foregoing quarantine and regulations should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after February 21, 1955.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 16, 1955, 8:53 a. m.; 20 F. R. 1012.]

[Copies of the above quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., February 24, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, has quarantined the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico, under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), because of the discovery in such States of the khapra beetle; and has issued a notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations, effective February 21, 1955,

to appear as a new subpart under the heading "Khapra Beetle" in Title 7, Chapter III, Part 301, of the Code of Federal Regulations. The said regulations authorize the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, to issue administrative instructions listing premises in which infestation has been determined to exist and surrounding environs in which infestation has been determined to be likely to exist, and to designate such premises and environs as regulated areas. Such instructions have been issued effective March 1, 1955. Copies of the quarantine and regulations and administrative instructions may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the administrative instructions will also be distributed to those particularly affected.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Bee, Sacramento, Calif., March 7, 1955; the Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., March 6, 1955; and the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 15, 1955.]

P. P. C. 612

Effective March 1, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHPARA BEETLE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS UNDER REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE KHPARA BEETLE QUARANTINE

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2, 20 F. R. 1012) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing warehouses, mills, and other premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a *Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.* Infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist in the warehouses, mills, and other premises listed below. Accordingly, such warehouses, mills, and other premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Acme Bag and Burlap Co., 3200 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
Al's Store, 106 Main Street, P. O. Box 38, Somerton.
Arizona Flour Mills, Ninth and Jackson Street, Phoenix.
Arizona Flour Mills, 75 South Second Street, Glendale.
Arizona Flour Mills, South Pearl Road at S. P. RR., Casa Grande.
Arizona Flour Mills, 177 East Toole, Tucson.
Arizona Grain Storage Co., 109 South Neada, Chandler.
Brown's Farm Store, 3555 East Washington, Phoenix.
Buckeye Seed and Feed Co., North First Street at S. P. RR., Buckeye.
Capitol Feed and Seed Co., 312 South Fifteenth Avenue, Phoenix.
Capitol Feed and Seed Co., 4 South Main, Gilbert.
Capitol Feed and Seed, South Pacific Street and East Dirklay Avenue, Coolidge.
Cotton Seed Delinting Co., 7100 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, Highway 95, Yuma.
Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, Roll.
Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, 401 Eighth Street, Yuma.
Feeders Supply Co., 751 West Main, Mesa.
Haffley's Market, Beal Street, Kingman.
Northrup King Seed Co., 953 Third Avenue, Yuma.
Peterson's Feed and Supply, 940 North Stone Avenue, Tucson.
Quick Seed and Feed, 2101 Grand Avenue, Phoenix.
Southern Feed and Hardware, 25 East Southern Avenue, Phoenix.
Southwest Flour and Feed, 347 East A Street, Glendale.
Stranges Market, 867 Second Avenue, Ajo.
Tovrea Land and Cattle Co., 5901 East Washington, Phoenix.
Tucson Hay and Grain Co., 4734 East Speedway, Tucson.

Valley Hay Market, 334 West Prince Road, Tucson.
Whitman Seed Co., Eleventh Street, Yuma.

CALIFORNIA

Angiola Elevator and Warehouse Co., Angiola.
Angiola Elevator and Warehouse Co., Alpaugh.
B & J Farm Service, 101 Walnut Street, Porterville.
Bakersfield Cattle Feeding Co. Ranch, Box 3155, Greenfield.
Beckwith and Co., 614 High Street, Delano.
Bellomini Milling Corp., 1616 U Street, Bakersfield.
Berchtold Grain and Implement House, 330 East Nineteenth Street, Bakersfield.
John Binnell (chicken ranch), 1607 South Cucamonga Avenue, Ontario.
Blythe Alfalfa Growers Association Warehouse Nos. 2 and 3, West Hobson Way, Blythe.
Blythe Feed and Seed Co., West Hobson Way, Blythe.
Gilbert Britton Ranch, on south side of Airport Road, 5 miles south of Williams.
Ralph Brown Ranch, on west side of Walnut Avenue, off Highway 20, approximately 6 miles west of Williams.
California Milling Co., East side of Santa Fe RR., Corcoran.
Camp and Mebane Cattle Co. Feed Yard, 3 1/2 miles east of Cawelo on Lredo Road, Cawelo.
Central Union High School Warehouse, 1001 Brighton Street, El Centro.
Central Valley Feed Yard, Inc., East Eighth Street and RR. tracks, Imperial.
J. E. Conrad Ranch, 18782 Livermore Street, Reedley.
Continental Warehouse Co., 600 L Street, Imperial.
Croley Milling Co., 828 B Street, Hayward.
Cutter Grain and Milling Co., west side of Santa Fe RR., Corcoran.
Desert Seed Co., Commercial and RR., El Centro.
Elm and North Feed Store, southeast corner Elm and North Streets, Fresno.
Flickenger Feed and Seed, 930 Eighteenth Street, Bakersfield.
L. W. Frick and Sons Feed Yard and Barn (Ranch), Arvin.
Bud Frye Ranch, 72158 Frankwood (2 miles north of Reedley), Reedley.
A. E. Garr Ranch, on west side of Ninth Street, 1/2 block south of I Street, Williams.
Will Gill and Sons Feed Yard, South Pine Street, Madera.
Glesby Brothers Grain and Milling Co., 147 East Olive, Monrovia.
Grange Co., 1152 G Street, Fresno.
Ray Harwell Ranch, Sandal Canal, Brawley.
Clifford Hatfield, 616 North H Street, Imperial.
F. J. Hauseur and Sons Feed Lot, located 2 miles south out of Orica, 1 1/2 miles east on Oxalio Canal, Brawley.
J. B. Hill Co., North H Street, Fresno.
J. B. Hill Co., Selma.
Holtville Milk Coop., Holtville.
Harold Hunt Ranch, 742 Olive, El Centro (7 miles east of Heber).
Imperial Grain Growers' Association, 204 North Eighth, Brawley.
Imperial Hay Growers' Association, West Main and Rio Vista, Brawley.
Imperial Valley Milling Co., 250 East Fifth Street, Holtville.
Johnson & Drysdale Cattle Co., Route 1, Box 143, Calexico.
A. H. Karpe Greenfield Ranch, Station A, Box 187, Greenfield.
J. S. Kennedy Ranch, located in Long Valley, approximately 6 miles north of Highway 20.
P. O. Clear Lake Oaks.
Kern County Land Co. Feed Yard, Gosford.
C. E. Kline Ranch, Route 2, Box 282, El Centro.
O. H. Kruse Grain & Milling Co., 1459 North Tyler Avenue, El Monte.
Marshall Seed and Feed Co., 126 South Sixth, El Centro.
John T. Martin Ranch, Route 1, Box 99, Earlimart.
Milham Farms, Blue Moon Ranch, Lredo Road, Buttonwillow.
Minter Field-Kern County Warehouse, Cawelo.
Newman Seed Co., East Main Street, El Centro.
Northrup-King and Co., South U. S. Highway 99, Fresno.
Outsen Milling Co., 925 Bryant Street, San Francisco.
Penny-Neuman Grain Co., Kern and G Streets, Fresno.
Raymond A. Powell and Mike Denis Ranch, Route 1, Box 166, 1 mile north of Glenn.
Gilbert Pryor Ranch, near southeast corner of intersection of Able Road and Lone Star Road, Williams.
Fred Reister Ranch, at northwest corner of intersection of Highway 20 and East Camp Road, Williams.
Sacramento Valley Milling Co., Ord Bend (3 miles north of Glenn).
San Joaquin Crops, 1600 T Street, Bakersfield.
San Joaquin Grain & Milling Co., 2030 Fourteenth Street, Bakersfield.
Leroy Schaad Ranch, at northwest corner of intersection of Ware Road and Lone Star Road, Williams.
Shaw and Dowar, 9/4 mile north of Sandia, Holtville.
Elwood Sites Ranch, 2 miles south of Williams on west side of Zumwalt Road.
Snyder's Termite Control, 4428 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside.
Southwest Flaxseed Association, Eighth Street and RR. tracks, Imperial.
Starkey Bros. Dairy, Imperial.
Steiner Feed & Seed, 515 Nineteenth Street, Bakersfield.
Summer Peck Ranch Co. Inc., Highway 33, 12 miles south of Mendota, Mendota.
Sunnyland Bulghur Co., 1435 Gearhart Street, Fresno.
Titworth Milling Co., Calipatria Highway, Brawley.
Triangle Grain Co., 10118 Artesia Place, Bellflower.
Tulare Lake Warehouse No. 1, on Santa Fe RR., Corcoran.
W. Upshaw, P. O. Box 523, 3/4 mile west of north city limits, Imperial.
Vogel Seed & Feed, 860 Main Street, Brawley.
Warner Seed Co., 310 South Eighth Street, Brawley.
Wasco Hardware Co., 749 Seventh Street, Wasco.
Wattenbarger Feed & Hardware Store, 2521 East California Avenue, Bakersfield.
Wheatley Bros. Ranch, Imperial.
Williams Cooperative Warehouse Association, Sixth and F Streets, Williams.
R. B. Wilson Co. Feed Yard, 300 K Street, Brawley.
Wright Feed Yards, Seeley.

NEW MEXICO

Curry County Grain and Elevator Co., 600 Curry Avenue, Clovis.
Roberts Seed Co., south of Wheeler Avenue, between Claud and Eulie Streets, Texico.
Worley Mills, Inc., 122 Northeast Commercial, Portales.

These instructions shall be effective March 1, 1955.

These administrative instructions list warehouses, mills, and other premises in which khapra beetle infestations have been found to exist, and designate such premises as regulated areas under the regulations supplemental to the khapra beetle quarantine.

These instructions supplement khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of February, 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 28, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 1237.]

[Copies of these administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico.]

[Notice to the general public concerning these administrative instructions was included in the foregoing newspaper notice relating to the issuance of the Khapra Beetle Quarantine and supplementary regulations.]

[These instructions were amended as follows:

Amendment 1, published in Federal Register and effective March 29, 1955 [20 F. R. 1878].

Amendment 2, published in Federal Register and effective April 15, 1955 [20 F. R. 2477].

Amendment 3, published in Federal Register and effective April 30, 1955 [20 F. R. 2901].

Amendment 4, published in Federal Register and effective June 4, 1955 [20 F. R. 3894].

Copies of each of these amendments were sent to all common carriers doing business in or

through the affected States. Also, appropriate notices to the general public were published in selected newspapers in the States involved.]

P. P. C. 612, Revised

Effective June 22, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHPAPRA BEETLE

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS UNDER REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE KHAPRA BEETLE QUARANTINE

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2, 20 F. R. 1012) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), revised administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing warehouses, mills, and other premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a *Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.* Infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist in the warehouses, mills, and other premises listed below. Accordingly, such warehouses, mills, and other premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Acme Bag & Burlap Co., 3200 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
Advance Seed Co., 310 South 24th Avenue, Phoenix.

Allied Grain Co., 310 South 24th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Al's Store, 106 Main Street, P. O. Box 38, Somerton
 Arizona Flour Mills, South Peart Road at Southern Pacific Railroad, Casa Grande.
 Arizona Flour Mills, 75 South Second Street, Glendale.
 Arizona Flour Mills, Ninth and Jackson Street, Phoenix.
 Arizona Flour Mills, 177 East Toole, Tucson.
 Arizona Grain Storage Co., 100 South Nevada, Chandler.
 Arizona Sales Co., 116 West Fourth Avenue, Mesa.
 Arlington Cattle Co. (warehouse and mill), Highway 80, Arlington.
 Arlington Cattle Co., Quick's Warehouse, Star Route, Arlington.
 Edward Beals Feed Lot, P. O. Box 163, San Luis.
 Brown's Farm Store, 3555 East Washington, Phoenix.
 Buckeye Seed & Feed Co., North First Street at Southern Pacific Railroad, Buckeye.
 Capitol Feed & Seed, South Pacific Street and East Dirklay Avenue, Coolidge.
 Capitol Feed & Seed Co., 4 South Main, Gilbert.
 Capitol Feed & Seed Co., 312 South 15th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Chandler Feed & Seed Store, 256 South Arizona Avenue, Chandler.
 Delinting & Seed Treating Co., 3100 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
 Erly-Fat Livestock Feed Co., South Peart Road at Southern Pacific Railroad, Casa Grande.
 Erly-Fat Livestock Feed Co., 117 East Toole Avenue, Tucson.
 Farm Equipment & Supply, First Street and California Avenue, Parker.
 Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, Roll.
 Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, 401 Eighth Street, Yuma.
 Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, Highway 95, Yuma.
 Feeders Supply Co., 751 West Main, Mesa.
 H. P. Fites Ranch, Route 3, Box 302, Yuma.
 G & H Feed Store, S12 Thatcher Boulevard, Safford.
 Haffey's Market, Beal Street, Kingman.
 A. W. Johnson Farm Storage Bins, Avenue D at One and One-Half Street, Yuma.
 Dave Johnson Farm, Route 1, Box 25, Avenue "E", three-eighths mile south of Seventeen Street, Somerton.
 Richard W. Livingston (warehouse and store), Route 3, Box 144, Yuma.
 Mrs. Pearl McCreary Ranch, Route 1, Gilbert.
 R. H. McElhaney Ranch, Box 405, Welton
 Millett Feed Barn & Millett Feed & Storage Warehouse, 254 South Surrine Street, Mesa.
 F. P. Nielson & Sons, 116 West Fourth Avenue, Mesa.
 Northrup-King Co., 404 South 23rd Avenue, Phoenix.
 Northrup-King Seed Co., 953 Third Avenue, Yuma.
 Peterson's Feed & Supply, 940 North Stone Avenue, Tucson.
 Quick Seed & Feed, 2101 Grand Avenue, Phoenix.
 Red Star Feed & Seed Store, 220 Mill Street, Tempe.
 Southern Feed & Hardware, 25 East Southern Avenue, Phoenix.
 Southwest Flour & Feed, 547 East A Street, Glendale.
 Stranges Market, S67 Second Avenue, Ajo.
 Jesse L. Stump Farm Storage, Route 1, Tolleson.
 Tiemann Feed & Supply Co., 2001 North Stone Avenue, Tucson.
 Tovrea Land & Cattle Co., 5001 East Washington, Phoenix.
 Tucson Hay and Grain Co., 4734 East Speedway, Tucson.
 Valley Feed & Seed, 1918 West Van Buren, Phoenix.
 Valley Hay Market, 334 West Prince Road, Tucson.
 Norman Welker Farm, Route 1, Safford.
 Western Grain Elevator, 116 West Fourth Avenue, Mesa.
 Whitman Grain Co., 11th Street, Yuma.
 Whitman Seed Co., 11th Street, Yuma.
 Yuma County Feed & Seed Warehouse & Store, 2101 Eighth Street, Yuma.

CALIFORNIA

Joe Ascarella (a tin barn), on East Camp Road three-quarter mile south of Highway 20 on right side of road, Williams.
 Paul H. Asrey Farm Storage Bins, 1 mile south of Highway 80 on Highway 111, and 1 mile east of Acacia Canal Gate 67, El Centro. Mail address Box 264, El Centro.
 Janice Axtel Farm, Route 4, Box 2250, Oroville.
 B & J Farm Service, 10 Wa'nut Street, Porterville.
 Bakersfield Cattle Feeding Co. Ranch, Box 3155, Greenfield.
 B. S. Baldwin & Son Ranch, Route 2, Box 758, Bakersfield.
 Beckwith & Co., 614 High Street, Delano.
 Bellmount Milling Corp., 1616 U Street, Bakersfield.
 Berchtold Grain & Implement House, 330 East 19th Street, Bakersfield.
 E. M. Keving Ranch, Route 2, Box 22, El Centro.
 John Binnell (chicken ranch), 1807 South Cucamonga Avenue, Ontario.
 Blythe Alfalfa Growers Association Warehouses Nos. 2 and 3, West Hobson Way, Blythe.
 Blythe Feed & Seed Co., West Hobson Way, Blythe.
 Gilbert Britton Ranch, on south side of Airport Road, 5 miles south of Williams.
 Ralph Brown Ranch, on west side of Walnut Avenue, off Highway 20, approximately 6 miles west of Williams.
 California Milling Co., east side of Santa Fe RR., Corcoran.
 Camp and Mebane Cattle Co. Feed Yard, 3½ miles east of Cawelo on Lerdo Road, Cawelo.
 L. S. Grano Ranch, east of Southern Pacific Railroad tracks at intersection of County Roads East B and No. 8, 1 mile south of Heber.
 Charles C. Causey (small farm used for storage and farm feeding), 653 South Imperial Avenue, northwest corner, intersection County Roads East M and 46th, Brawley.
 Central Valley Feed Yard, Inc., East Eighth Street and RR. tracks, Imperial.
 Fred Clendon Ranch, Route 5, Box 359, Bakersfield.
 J. E. Conrad Ranch, 18782 Livermore Street, Reedley.
 Currier Bros. Feed Store, 2325 Myers Street, Oroville.
 Cutter Grain & Milling Co., west side of Santa Fe RR., Corcoran.
 Decart Seed Co., Commercial and RR., El Centro.
 Rosie Difffenboeker Ranch, County Road No. 68, one-half mile west of Highway 111, Calipatria.

C. R. Dow Ranch, Long Valley, North fork of Wolf Creek, 4 miles north of Highway 20, P. O. Clearlake Oaks.

C. B. Dunlap Ranch, on north side of Huffmaster Road, one-half mile south of Sites. El Centro High School, barn on County Farm, El Centro.

Elm and North Feed Store, southeast corner Elm and North Streets, Fresno.

The Farmers Cattle Feeding Yard, three-quarter mile west of Highway 111, north of Brawley. Mail address Box 155, Brawley.

George Fiscalini Ranch, Williams.

M. H. Fisher Farm, at end of Malengo Road, 7 miles northwest of Williams.

Flickenger Feed & Seed, 930 18th Street, Bakersfield.

L. W. Frick & Sons feed yard and barn (ranch), Arvin.

Bud Frye Ranch, 72155 Frankwood (2 miles north of Reedley), Reedley.

Ernest Furur Ranch, northeast corner of intersection of county roads West J and 18, El Centro.

J. Garafalo Ranch, on Airport Road, 1½ miles south of Colusa.

Pete Gardner Ranch, one-half mile south of Cemetery Road on west side of unnamed road, one-half mile east of Evergreen Cemetery, 2 miles east of courthouse, El Centro.

Abe Gary Ranch, on west side of Ninth Street, one-half block south of I Street, Williams.

General Mills, Inc., Warehouse, 320 A Street, Yuba City.

Will Gill and Sons Feed Yard, South Pine Street, Madera.

Glesby Bros. Grain & Milling Co., 148 East Olive Avenue, Monrovia.

Grange Co., 1152 G Street, Fresno.

Clifford Griford Ranch, Myers Road, between Evans Road and Vineyard Road, Williams.

Bud Gunterman Ranch, on East G, one-half mile south of road 8 on west side of Acacia Canal at Gate 4, Calexico.

Gunterman Ranches (Bud Gunterman, owner), intersection of East L and Road 14, Calexico.

J. C. Hatfield Ranch, Dahlia Canal, P. O. Box 667, Imperial.

F. J. Hauseur & Sons Feed Lot, located 2 miles south of Orita, 1½ miles east on Oxalis Canal, Brawley.

J. D. Heiskell & Co., Inc., 116 West Cedar Street, Tulare.

J. B. Hill Co., North H Street, Fresno.

J. B. Hill Co., Selma.

Oscar Holdenried Farm Storage Bins, Renfro Drive, 1 mile west of Kelseyville. Mail address Box 338, Lakeport.

Holtville Milk Coop., Holtville.

Ray J. Hooley Ranch, Old Calipatria Highway, 2½ miles north of Brawley, Brawley.

Willard Hoy Ranch, Cortina School Road, 1 mile south of Myers Road, Williams.

Harold Hunt Ranch, 742 Olive (7 miles east of Heber), El Centro.

Imperial Grain Growers' Association, 204 North Eighth, Brawley.

Imperial Hay Growers' Association, West Main and Rio Vista, Brawley.

Imperial Valley Milling Co., 250 East Fifth Street, Holtville.

Johnson & Drysdale Cattle Co., Route 1, Box 143, Calexico.

Everet Jones Ranch, intersection of East R and Road 56, Route 2, Box 174, Brawley.

A. H. Karpe Greenfield Ranch, Station A, Box 187, Greenfield.

Clarence Keel Ranch, Highway 111, 4 miles north of Calipatria.

J. R. Kennedy Ranch, located in Long Valley, approximately 6 miles north of Highway 20.

P. O. Clearlake Oaks.

Kern County Land Co. Feed Yard, Gosford.

Kern Valley Farms, on Wheeler Ridge Road, 1 mile south of Herring Road, Box 184, Arvin.

Henry Kirchener Dairy, on west side of County Road East B, one-fourth mile north of Country Road 28, El Centro.

C. E. Kline Ranch, Route 2, Box 282, El Centro.

Miss Mattie Lund and Irene Lund Parker Ranch, 6 miles east of Oroville, P. O. Drawer 309, Oroville.

H. E. Maltby Ranch, Zumwalt Road at corner at Hawkins Road, Williams.

H. E. Maltby (Sanders) Ranch, Zumwalt Road, 2 miles south of Williams, Williams.

Tom Manning Feed Barns, north end of Sones Drive, east side of Adobe Creek, north of Finley. Mail address Box 54, Lakeport.

Marshall Seed & Feed Co., 126 South Sixth, El Centro.

John T. Martin Ranch, Route 1, Box 99, Earlimart.

M. L. McFarland (small farm), County Road West A, one-fourth mile north of County Road 28, P. O. Box 327, Imperial.

Mee Ranches (lessee), 1901 Brundage Lane, Bakersfield.

Milham Farms, Blue Moon Ranch, Lerdo Road, Buttonwillow.

Minter Field-Kern County Warehouse, Cawelo.

Henry Munger Feed Lot, 299 Main Street, El Centro.

A. C. Musser Ranch, on north side of Myers Road, one-half mile west of Highway 99W, Williams.

L. C. Myers Ranch, intersection of East V and County Road 58, Brawley.

W. G. Myers Ranch, on south side of Myers Road, 1 mile west of Highway 99W, Williams.

Newhall Land & Farming Co., Route 3, Box 77, Saugus.

Niland Food Market (store), west side of 200 block, east side of Highway 111, Niland.

Northrup-King & Co., South U. S. Highway 99, Fresno.

Northrup-King & Co., 324 A Street, Yuba City.

Onyx Store property (Oscar Rudnick, owner), Onyx.

Outsen Milling Co., 925 Bryant Street, San Francisco.

Penny-Neuman Grain Co., Kern and G Streets, Fresno.

I. F. Porter (small farm), Route 2, Box 9A, Brawley.

Raymond A. Powell and Mike Deniz Ranch, Route 1, Box 166, 1 mile north of Glenn.

Gilbert Pryor Ranch, near southeast corner of intersection of Able Road and Lone Star Road, Williams.

C. B. Ralph's Ranch, at northeast corner of intersection of County Roads East C and 32, Imperial.

Emil Rebik Ranch, near East P on north side of Road 58, Box 184, Imperial.

Fred Reister Ranch, at northwest corner of intersection of Highway 20 and East Camp Road, Williams.

F. Retterath Ranch, west side of Zumwalt Road, 1¼ miles south of Williams, Williams.

Henry Rhoades Ranch, Able Road, 1½ miles east from Husted Road Junction on north side of road, Williams.

Oscar Rudnick Ranch, on Highway 178, across highway from Onyx Store, Onyx.

Oscar Rudnick Ranch, one-half mile north of Onyx Store, Onyx.

Rudnick Trust Feed Lot, 1½ miles west of Oak Street, on Panama Lane, Bakersfield.

Sacramento Valley Milling Co., (3 miles north of Glenn), Ord Bend.

San Joaquin Crops, 1600 T Street, Bakersfield.

San Joaquin Grain & Milling Co., 2030 14th Street, Bakersfield.

Leroy Schaad Ranch, at northwest corner of intersection of Ware Road and Lone Star Road, Williams.

F. W. Schoneman Ranch, at southwest corner of intersection of County Roads East T and 54, Brawley.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., warehouse, G Street, Fresno.

Robert E. Shank Ranch, Wiest Road and Maple Canal, Route 2, Box 150, Brawley.

Roy C. Shank Ranch, Route 2, Box 17A, Brawley.

K. K. Sharp (small farm and storage), Route 1, Box 44, southeast corner intersection County Roads East R and 26th, on Pampas Canal, Holtville.

Shaw & Dower (feed lot and bulk storage at residence), three-fourths mile north of Sandia, Holtville.

Frank Sherwood Ranch, 920 Levelling Avenue, Hayward.

Alice Sinclair Ranch, Vail Canal No. 3, Gate 309, 5½ miles west, thence one-half mile north of Calipatria, on northwest corner of intersection of West I and County Road 66, Calipatria.

Elwood Sites Ranch, 2 miles south of Williams on west side of Zumwalt Road.

Snyder's Termite Control, 4428 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside.

S. Sorensen Ranch, southwest corner of Hahn Road and Cortina School Road, 6½ miles south of Williams.

Southwest Flaxseed Association, Eighth Street and RR. tracks, Imperial.

Starkey Bros. Dairy, Imperial.

Steiner Feed & Seed, 515 19th Street, Bakersfield.

Sumner Peck Ranch Co., Inc., Highway 33, 12 miles south of Mendota, Mendota.

Sunnyland Bulghur Co., 1435 Gearhart Street, Fresno.

Titsworth Milling Co., Calipatria Highway, Brawley.

Triangle Grain Co., 10118 Artesia Place, Bellflower.

Union Development Co., Warehouse, approximately 100 yards south of intersection of County Roads No. 86 and West A, Niland.

Herman Vossler (large farm storage), Route 1, Box 192, Porterville.

Warner Seed Co., 310 South Eighth Street, Brawley.

Wasco Hardware Co., 749 Seventh Street, Wasco.

Wattenbarger Feed & Hardware Store, 2521 East California Avenue, Bakersfield.

Wildlife Refuge Unit No. 1, at northeast corner of intersection of West I and County Road 60, Brawley.

Wildlife Refuge Unit No. 2, on east side of West I, one-fourth mile north of County Road 74, Brawley.

Wilkerson Bros. Ranch, on south side of County Road No. 74, one-half mile east of county road East J, Calipatria.

R. B. Wilson Co., Feed Yard, 300 K Street, Brawley.

T. O. Witt Ranch, on Highway 178, 13 miles northeast of Isabella Lake, Onyx.

Wright Feed Yards, Seeley.

H. Wright Ranch, on east side of Zumwalt Road, one-half mile south of Williams.

Yuba City Mills, 324 A Street, Yuba City.

NEW MEXICO

Curry County Grain & Elevator Co., 600 Curry Avenue, Clovis.

Roberts Seed Co., south of Wheeler Avenue, between Claud and Eulie Streets, Texico.

Slone Grain Co., 223 North Avenue B, Portales.

Worley Mills, Inc., 122 Northeast Commercial, Portales.

This revision combines into a single list the warehouses, mills, and other premises that were designated as khapra beetle regulated areas in administrative instructions originally issued effective March 1, 1955, as amended effective March 29, 1955, April 15, 1955, April 30, 1955, and June 4, 1955 (20 F. R. 1237, 1878, 2477, 2901, 3894).

By omitting, under the subhead California, the Williams Cooperative Warehouse Association, Sixth and F Streets, Williams, the revision revokes the designation of this establishment as a regulated area and deletes it from the list. It also adds to the list, thereby designating them as regulated areas, the following establishments in California: Charles C. Causey (small farm used for storage and farm feeding), 653 South Imperial Avenue, northwest corner intersection County Roads East M and 46th, Brawley; Onyx Store property (Oscar Rudnick owner), Onyx; Oscar Rudnick Ranch, one-half mile north of Onyx Store, Onyx; and K. K. Sharp (small farm and storage), route 1, Box 44, southeast corner intersection County Roads East R and 26th, on Pampas Canal, Holtville. A typographical correction has also been made in the name of the California establishment listed in this revision as J. R. Kennedy Ranch, located in Long Valley, approximately 6 miles north of Highway 20, P. O. Clearlake Oaks.

This revision shall be effective June 22, 1955, and on that date shall supersede administrative instructions effective March 1, 1955, and amendment thereof effective March 29, 1955, April 15, 1955, April 30, 1955, and June 4, 1955 (7 CFR 301.76-2a, 20 F. R. 1237, 1878, 2477, 2901, 3894).

These instructions supplement khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They also relieve restrictions insofar as they revoke the designation of a regulated area. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations and to permit unrestricted movement of regulated products from the premises being removed from designation as a regulated area. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of June 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 21, 1955, 8:57 a. m.; 20 F. R. 4361.]

[Supplements to these revised administrative instructions were issued as follows: Supplement 1, published in Federal Register and effective July 13, 1955 [20 F. R. 4979]; Supplement 2, published in Federal Register and effective July 30, 1955 [20 F. R. 5447]; Supplement 3, published in Federal Register and effective Aug. 17, 1955 [20 F. R. 5961]; Supplement 4, published in Federal Register and effective Sept. 17, 1955 [20 F. R. 6992]; Supplement 5, published in Federal Register and effective Oct. 11, 1955 [20 F. R. 7565]; Supplement 6, published in Federal Register and effective Nov. 17, 1955 [20 F. R. 8515].

Copies of each of these supplements were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the affected States. Also, appropriate notices to the general public were published in selected newspapers in the States involved.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 17, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that, effective June 21, 1955, the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, under regulations supplemental to Khapra Beetle Quarantine No. 76, issued pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has issued a revision of administrative instructions (1) listing additional premises in California in which infestation has been determined to exist, thereby designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations; (2) combining into a single list all such establishments now so designated; (3) revoking the designation as a regulated area of certain premises in California; and (4) correcting the designation of one presently regulated area. Copies thereof may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Bee, Sacramento, Calif., June 25, 1955; the Arizona Republic and Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz., June 25, 1955; and the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 27, 1955.]

P. P. C. 612, Second Revision

Effective December 23, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—KHAPRA BEETLE

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING PREMISES AS REGULATED AREAS UNDER REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE KHAPRA BEETLE QUARANTINE

Pursuant to § 301.76-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Khapra Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.76-2, 20 F. R. 1012) under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant

Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162), revised administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows, listing warehouses, mills, and other premises in which infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist and designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.76-2a *Administrative instructions designating certain premises as regulated areas under the khapra beetle quarantine and regulations.* Infestations of the khapra beetle have been determined to exist in the warehouses, mills, and other premises listed below. Accordingly, such warehouses, mills, and other premises are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

ARIZONA

Acme Bag & Burlap Co., 3200 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
 Allied Grain Company, 310 South 24th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arizona Flour Mills, South Peart Road at Southern Pacific Railroad, Casa Grande.
 Arizona Flour Mills, Tempe.
 Arizona Flour Mills, 177 East Toole, Tucson.
 Arizona Grain Storage Co., 100 South Nevada, Chandler.
 Arizona Stock Farms, Inc., Arlington.
 Arizona Wholesale Supply Co., 191 Toole Avenue, Tucson.
 Arlington Cattle Co. (warehouse and mill), Highway 80, Arlington.
 C. A. Batty Farm, Box 27, Glenbar.
 Box O Ranch, P. O. Box 424, Coolidge.
 Brown's Farm Store, 3555 East Washington, Phoenix.
 Capitol Feed & Seed, South Pacific Street and East Dirklay Avenue, Coolidge.
 Capitol Feed & Seed Co., 312 South 15th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Chandler Feed & Seed Store, 256 South Arizona Avenue, Chandler.
 Delinting & Seed Treating Co., 3100 South Seventh Street, Phoenix.
 Eilloe Farm, Route 4, Box 182, Phoenix.
 Erly-Fat Livestock Feed Co., South Peart Road at Southern Pacific Railroad, Casa Grande.
 Erly-Fat Livestock Feed Co., 117 East Toole Avenue, Tucson.
 C. H. Espy (town property), 1089 B Avenue, Yuma.
 John H. Evans Farm Storage, Route 4, Box 330, located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of 75th Avenue on south side of Van Buren Street, Phoenix.
 Farm Equipment & Supply, First Street and California Avenue, Parker.
 Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, 401 Eighth Street, Yuma.
 Farmers' Coop. Marketing Association, Highway 95, Yuma.
 Feeders Supply Co., 751 West Main, Mesa.
 G & H Feed Store, 812 Thatcher Boulevard, Safford.
 Grubbs Hatchery, P. O. Box 1806, Yuma.
 International Market (Jimmy Ng), 100 Main Street, Somerton.
 Frank Kornegay Farm (storage bins), 10th Street and Avenue D, Yuma.
 Henry Leivas Farm, Route 1, Box 48-B, Parker.
 Long's Dairy (barn), Buckeye.
 Mrs. T'earl McCreary Ranch, Route 1, Gilbert.
 McElhaney Cattle Company, cattle feed lot, 44 North Central Avenue, located 1 mile south and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Tempe, on east Broadway, Phoenix.
 Millett Feed Barn & Millett Feed & Storage Warehouse, 254 South Sirrine Street, Mesa.
 Northrup-King Seed Co., 953 Third Avenue, Yuma.
 Pablo Franco Ranch, 1764 Avenue B, Yuma.
 Peterson's Feed & Supply, 940 North Stone Avenue, Tucson.
 Phoenix Hay & Feed Company, 4111 North Seventh Street, Phoenix.
 Quick Seed & Feed, 2101 Grand Avenue, Phoenix.
 Ranchers Feed & Supply, 264 South Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale.
 Red Star Feed & Seed Store, 220 Mill Street, Tempe.
 R. F. Richter Feed Store, Box 51, Parker.
 South Central Feed & Supply (warehouse), 3710 South Central Avenue, Phoenix.
 Southern Feed & Hardware, 25 East Southern Avenue, Phoenix.
 Southwest Flour & Feed, 347 East A Street, Glendale.
 Tiemann Feed & Supply Co., 2001 North Stone Avenue, Tucson.
 Tovrea Land & Cattle Co., 5001 East Washington, Phoenix.
 Tucson Hay and Grain Co., 4734 East Speedway, Tucson.
 Valley Feed & Seed, 1918 West Van Buren, Phoenix.
 Valley Hay Market, 834 West Prince Road, Tucson.
 Vita-Gro Feed Store, 155 West Main Street, Mesa.
 Norman Welker Farm, Route 1, Safford.
 Whitman Grain Co., 11th Street, Yuma.
 Whitman Seed Co., 11th Street, Yuma.
 Yuma County Feed & Seed Warehouse & Store, 2101 Eighth Street, Yuma.

CALIFORNIA

Paul H. Aspey Farm Storage Bins, 1 mile south of Highway 80 on Highway 111, and 1 mile east of Acacia Canal Gate 67, El Centro. Mail address Box 264, El Centro.
 Janice Axtell Farm, Route 4, Box 2250, Oroville.
 I. V. Bag Company (Nick Robolino, owner), located East A and Road 46, 304 North Ninth Street, Brawley. Mail address P. O. Box 1313, Brawley.
 Bakersfield Cattle Feeding Co. Ranch, Box 3155, Greenfield.
 B. S. Baldwin & Son Ranch, Route 2, Box 758, Bakersfield.
 Beckwith & Co., 614 High Street, Delano.
 E. M. Bevins Ranch, Route 2, Box 22, El Centro.
 John Binnell (chicken ranch), 1607 South Cucamonga Avenue, Ontario.
 Thomas Blackman Property (Bag fumigation), southwest corner of intersection of Sixth Street and Emerson, Calexico.

L. R. Bonesteel Ranch, located one-sixth mile north of Highway 98 from a point 1.7 miles east of Bonds Corner, Holtville. Mail address Route 1, Holtville.

Joe Bowers Ranch, Road 66, three-fourths mile west of Road B, Route 1, Box 14, California.

Hershel Brady Ranch, 1531 East A Street, Brawley.

Madeline Britton Property, 219 First Street, Calexico.

C. H. Burns Ranch, located two miles northeast of Shafter at southwest corner of Mettler and Merced Avenue. Mail address Route 1, Box 12, Shafter.

Camp and Mebane Cattle Co. Feed Yard, 3 1/2 miles east of Cawelo on Lerdo Road, Cawelo.

Louis Carano Ranch, east of Southern Pacific Railroad tracks at intersection of County Roads East B and No. 8, 1 mile south of Heber.

Charles C. Causey (small farm used for storage and farm feeding), 653 South Imperial Avenue, northwest corner intersection County Roads East M and 46, Brawley.

Centro Valley Feed Yard, Inc., East Eighth Street and RR. tracks, Imperial.

Louis J. Charlebois, Jr., Ranch, Route 2, Box 375, Blythe.

Fred Clendenon Ranch, Route 5, Box 359, Bakersfield.

Coachella Valley Feed Yard, east side of Highway 111, south of Avenue 54. Mail address Box 226, Thermal.

J. E. Conrad Ranch, 18782 Livermore Street, Reedley.

C. E. Cook Ranch, 1/4 mile south of intersection of County Roads 39 and West 1, Imperial.

Olaw Dahlquist Ranch, intersection of Road 28 and West N, Route 2, Box K, Imperial.

W. Denewiler Ranch, Route 1, Box 77, Blythe.

Rosie Difffenboeker Ranch, County Road No. 68, one-half mile west of Highway 111, California.

C. R. Dow Ranch, Long Valley, North fork of Wolf Creek, 4 miles north of Highway 20,

P. O. Clearlake Oaks.

El Centro High School, barn on County Farm, El Centro.

The Farmers Cattle Feeding Yard, three-quarter mile west of Highway 111, north of Brawley. Mail address Box 155, Brawley.

Harry Finney Ranch, Somerset Road, SW 1/4 of sec. 24, T. 10 N., R. 3 W., near Hinkley.

Archie Frick Ranch, SE 1/4 of sec. 7, T. 32 S., R. 29 E., near Arvin. Mail address 325 Third Avenue, Arvin.

Forrest Frick Ranch, located one mile east of Lamont on west side of Vineland Road, 150 yards south of Di Giorgio Road. Mail address Route 5, Box 437, Bakersfield.

Forrest Frick Ranch, located west side of Vineland Road, four-tenths of a mile south of Di Giorgio Road. Mail address Route 5, Box 437, Bakersfield.

Fred Frick Ranch, the south 100 acres of the NW 1/4 of sec. 7, T. 32 S., R. 29 E., near Arvin. Mail address 325 Third Avenue, Arvin.

Bud Frye Ranch, 72155 Frankwood (2 miles north of Reedley), Reedley.

Ernest Furrer Ranch, northeast corner of intersection of county roads West J and 18, El Centro.

Pete Gardner Ranch, one-half mile south of Cemetery Road on west side of unnamed road, one-half mile east of Evergreen Cemetery, 2 miles east of courthouse, El Centro.

Joe Grassotti Ranch, 899 West Fairview Road, Bakersfield.

Bud Gunterman Ranch, on East G, one-half mile south of road 8 on west side of Acacia Canal at Gate 4, Calexico.

Gunterman Ranches (Bud Gunterman owner), intersection of East L and Road 14, Calexico.

L. R. Hamilton Ranch, Route 3, Box 568, Visalia.

Hangover Farms, located northwest corner Road 20 (Highway 80) and West E, Box 418, El Centro.

F. J. Hauseur & Sons Feed Lot, located 2 miles south of Orita, 1 1/2 miles east on Oxalio Canal, Brawley.

Gilbert Hayden Ranch, located at northwest corner of West 26 and F Road. Mail address P. O. Box 195, Imperial.

Hiett Dairy, located one mile west of Delano on Hiett Avenue, 300 yards south of County Line Road, Route 1, Box 1088, Delano.

C. P. Hiles Ranch, Route 5, Box 2309, Oroville.

Oscar Holdenried Farm Storage Bins, Renfro Drive, 1 mile west of Kelseyville. Mail address Box 338, Lakeport.

Holly Sugar Co. Feed Lot, located at intersection of East B and Road 34, Brawley.

Holtville Milk Coop., Holtville.

Ray J. Hovely Ranch, Old Calipatria Highway, 2 1/2 miles north of Brawley, Brawley.

Harold Hunt Ranch, 742 Olive (7 miles east of Heber), El Centro.

Alvin Immel Ranch, located Oasis Canal, Gate 24, intersection of East O and Road 35, Holtville.

J. A. Ivey Ranch, Route 2, Box 167, Blythe.

Burt and Clinton James Store, southeast corner Johnson Dale Highway and Buena Vista Drive, Kernville.

Carl Johns & Son Ranch, located 10 miles northwest of Bakersfield on west side of Callovay Drive, 200 yards south of Snow Road, Route 4, Box 576, Bakersfield.

D. H. Johnson Ranch, Route 2, Box 104, Imperial.

Johnson & Drysdale Cattle Co., Route 1, Box 143, Calexico.

H. Johnson Ranch, Route 1, Box 206, Terra Bella.

Everet Jones Ranch, intersection of East R and Road 56, Route 2, Box 174, Brawley.

A. H. Karpe Greenfield Ranch, Station A, Box 187, Greenfield.

Clarence Keel Ranch, Highway 111, 4 miles north of Calipatria.

J. R. Kennedy Ranch, located in Long Valley, approximately 6 miles north of Highway 20, P. O. Clearlake Oaks.

Kern County Land Company, Gosford Feed Yard, 2920 M Street, Bakersfield.

Kern Valley Farms, on Wheeler Ridge Road, 1 mile south of Herring Road, Box 184, Arvin.

Henry Kirchener Dairy, on west side of County Road East B, one-fourth mile north of County Road 28, El Centro.

C. E. Kline Ranch, Route 2, Box 282, El Centro.

Estle Lain Ranch, located one-eighth mile west of intersection of Road West C and Road 21, north side of Road 21, Route 1, Box 9, El Centro.

R. Langley Ranch, Route 2, Box 39A, Holtville.

N. K. Larsen Ranch, located at intersection West G and Road 33, Route 2, Box 138, Imperial.

Fritz Lehman Ranch, Route 1, Box 99, northeast of El Centro.

Miss Mattie Lund and Irene Lund Parker Ranch, 6 miles east of Oroville, P. O. Drawer 809, Oroville.

Gene Malone Ranch, Route 1, Box 1440M, Indio.

Tom Manning Feed Barns, north end of Sones Drive, east side of Adobe Creek, north of Finley. Mail address Box 54, Lakeport.

F. B. Marlow Ranch, intersection of West A and Road 54, Star Route, Box 27, Westmoreland.

Marshall Seed & Feed Co., 126 South Sixth, El Centro.

Peter L. Marston Ranch, Route 2, Box 261, El Cajon.

John T. Martin Ranch, Route 1, Box 99, Earlimart.

Kelly McCollum Ranch, intersection of Road 28 and West E, Route 1, Box G, Imperial.

M. L. McFarland (small farm), County Road West A, one-fourth mile north of County Road 28, P. O. Box 327, Imperial.

S. C. McGonagle Ranch, two miles east of El Centro from Highway 80 on the Dogwood Canal. Mail address Box 978, El Centro.

Mee Ranches (lessee), 1901 East Brundage Lane, Bakersfield.

Milham Farms, Blue Moon Ranch, Lredo Road, Buttonwillow.

Henry Munger Feed Lot, 299 Main Street, El Centro.

L. C. Myers Ranch, intersection of East V and County Road 58, Brawley.

Newhall Land & Farming Company, Route 3, Box 77, Saugus.

Niland Food Market (store), west side of 200 block, east side of Highway 111, Niland.

Onyx Store property (Oscar Rudnick, owner), Onyx.

Ore Farm and Cattle Co. (Benjamin Kosdon, owner), located one and one-half miles northeast of Buttonwillow on west side of Wasco Way, one-half mile north of Highway 178, Box 274, Buttonwillow.

Outsen Milling Co., 925 Bryant Street, San Francisco.

Palo Verde School District Farm, Palo Verde Junior College, west side of Lovekin, between Chancellor Way and 10th Avenue, Blythe.

Pauby Ranch Mill & Feed Yard (Vail Co., owner), north side of Highway 71, 3½ miles north of junction with Highway 395, south of Temecula.

I. F. Porter (small farm), Route 2, Box 9A, Brawley.

Raymond A. Powell and Mike Deniz Ranch, Route 1, Box 166, 1 mile north of Glenn.

Paul Pryor Dairy, 5501 Olive Drive, Oildale, located four miles west of U. S. Highway 99, south side of Olive Drive, approximately three miles northwest of Bakersfield.

C. B. Ralph's Ranch, at northeast corner of intersection of County Roads East C and 32, Imperial.

Emil Rebik Ranch, near East P on north side of Road 58, Box 184, Brawley.

Clare Rexroth Ranch, in sec. 8, T. 27 S., R. 27 E., Route 1, Box 98, McFarland.

J. W. Roberts Ranch, located at Ash Canal, Gate 160, intersection of East J and Road 18, Route 2, Box 57, Holtville.

F. O. Rosenbaum Ranch, Route 2, Box 29, Imperial.

Harold B. Ross Ranch, Route 1, Box 78, Holtville.

Oscar Rudnick Ranch, on Highway 178, across highway from Onyx Store, Onyx.

Oscar Rudnick Ranch, one-half mile north of Onyx Store, Onyx.

Rudnick Trust Feed Lot, 1½ miles west of Oak Street, on Panama Lane, Bakersfield.

Leroy Schaad Ranch, at northwest corner of intersection of Ware Road and Lone Star Road, Williams.

F. W. Schoneman Ranch, at southwest corner of intersection of County Roads East T and 54, Brawley.

Walter E. Scott Ranch, southwest corner of 14th Avenue and Defrain Boulevard, P. O. Box 238, Blythe.

Roy C. Shank Ranch, Route 2, Box 17A, Brawley.

K. K. Sharp (small farm and storage), Route 1, Box 44, southeast corner intersection County Roads East R and 26, on Pampas Canal, Holtville.

Shaw and Dower (feed lot and bulk storage at residence), three-fourths mile north of Sandia, Holtville.

Frank Sherwood Ranch, 920 Lewelling Avenue, Hayward.

Alice Sinclair Ranch, Vail Canal No. 3, Gate 309, 5½ miles west, thence one-half mile north of Calipatria, on northwest corner of intersection of West I and County Road 66, Calipatria.

Mrs. L. E. Sinclair (residence), Road East A, one-half mile south of intersection with Road 65, P. O. Box 234, Calipatria.

Snyder's Termite Control, 4428 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside.

Starkey Bros. Dairy, Imperial.

Studer Bros. Ranch, County Road 6, two miles east of Mt. Signal School, Wisteria Lot 4, Route 1, Box 74A, Calexico.

K. W. Taylor Feed Lot, located at intersection of West H and Road 9, Route 2, Box 45A, El Centro.

E. W. Thornton Ranch, Route 2, Box 2, Imperial.

Union Development Co. Warehouse, approximately 100 yards south of intersection of County Roads No. 86 and West A, Niland.

John Waterman Ranches, located one-eighth mile west of El Centro on Ross Avenue, Route 2, Box 95, El Centro.

Albert Whitlock Ranch, southeast corner of intersection of Highway 111 and Road 77, P. O. Box 19, Calipatria.

Wildlife Refuge Unit No. 1, at northeast corner of intersection of West I and County Road 60, Brawley.

Wildlife Refuge Unit No. 2, on east side of West I, one-fourth mile north of County Road 74, Brawley.

Wilkerson Brothers Ranch, on south side of County Road No. 74, one-half mile east of County Road East J, Calipatria.

Ray Willis Ranch, Route 1, Box 106, Brawley.

R. B. Wilson Co. Feed Yard, 300 K Street, Brawley.

T. O. Witt Ranch, on Highway 178, 13 miles northeast of Isabella Lake, Onyx.

D & A Wittenberg Ranch, located south side of Tulare Avenue, one-half mile west of Scaroni Avenue, 3 miles west of Shafter, Route 1, Box 238, Shafter.

Wright Feed Yards, Seeley.

W. E. Young Ranch, intersection of East N and Road 66, P. O. Box 267, Calipatria.
 William Youtsler Ranch, intersection of West J and Road 58, Route 1, Brawley.
 Miguel D. Yslava Ranch, Route 1, Box 200, El Centro.

NEW MEXICO

Slone Grain Co., 223 North Avenue B, Portales.

This revision combines into a single list the warehouses, mills, and other premises that were designated as khapra beetle regulated areas in revised administrative instructions effective June 22, 1955 (20 F. R. 4361), as amended effective July 13, 1955, July 30, 1955, August 17, 1955, September 17, 1955, October 11, 1955, and November 17, 1955 (20 F. R. 4979, 5447, 5961, 6992, 7565, 8515).

By omitting from the list 7 establishments in Arizona, 15 establishments in California, and 3 establishments in New Mexico, the revision revokes the designation of these establishments as regulated areas and deletes them from the list. The revision also adds to the list 2 establishments in Arizona and 6 establishments in California, thereby designating them as regulated areas.

This revision shall be effective December 23, 1955, and on that date shall supersede revised administrative instructions effective June 22, 1955, and amendments thereof effective July 13, 1955, July 30, 1955, August 17, 1955, September 17, 1955, October 11, 1955, and November 17, 1955 (20 F. R. 4361, 4979, 5447, 5961, 6992, 7565, 8515).

These instructions supplement khapra beetle quarantine regulations already effective. They also relieve restrictions insofar as they revoke the designation of certain regulated areas. They must be made effective promptly in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations and to permit unrestricted movement of regulated products from the premises being removed from designation as regulated areas. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing administrative instructions are impractical and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of December 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 22, 1955, 8:51 a. m.; 20 F. R. 9899.]

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., December 20, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that, effective December 23, 1955, the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, under regulations supplemental to Khapra Beetle Quarantine No. 76, issued pursuant to secs. 8 & 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161 and 162), has issued a second revision of administrative instructions (1) listing additional premises in Arizona and California in which infestation has been determined to exist, thereby designating such premises as regulated areas within the meaning of said quarantine and regulations; (2) combining into a single list all such establishments now so designated; and (3) revoking the designation as regulated areas of certain premises in Arizona, California, and New Mexico. Copies thereof may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Bee, Sacramento, Calif., January 11, 1956; the Arizona Republic Phoenix, Ariz., January 12, 1956; and the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 11, 1956.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THE MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

P. P. C. 575, Revised

Effective December 23, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—MEXICAN FRUIT FLY

REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING METHODS OF TREATMENT OF CITRUS FRUIT UNDER MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE

Pursuant to the authority conferred by § 301.64-4 (e) of the regulations supplemental to the Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 64, 7 CFR and Supp. 301.64-1 et seq.), the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch hereby issues revised administrative instructions to appear as § 301.64-4a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

§ 301.64-4a *Administrative instructions prescribing methods of treatment of citrus fruit.* (a) Any of the approved methods of fumigation and sterilization specified in paragraph (b) of this section will meet sterilization requirements imposed under § 301.64-4 (e) as a condition of the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of citrus fruits.

(b) *Approved methods of treatment*—(1) *Ethylene dibromide fumigation.* (i) This approved treatment shall consist of fumigation of citrus fruit with vaporized ethylene dibromide at normal atmospheric pressure in specially constructed fumigation chambers at the prescribed dosage under the following fruit and air temperatures:

(a) 8 ounces of ethylene dibromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours at temperatures (both fruit and fumigation chamber) of 77° F. or above.

(b) 10 ounces of ethylene dibromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours at temperatures (both fruit and fumigation chamber) of 70° F. to 76° F. inclusive.

(ii) No specifications as to the exact methods and equipment used in obtaining the required temperatures, volatilizing and circulating the gas, are prescribed but the conditions under which fumigation takes place must be satisfactory to the supervising inspector. Vapor-heat sterilization rooms and equipment, with certain alterations, may be made into satisfactory fumigation chambers. However, extreme care must be taken to prevent the escape of gas into the packing plant during the fumigation process as ethylene dibromide gas is toxic to human beings.

(2) *Vapor-heat methods.* (i) The following methods of vapor-heat treatment are approved:

(a) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 8 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 6 hours. This method is adapted to sterilization plants that do not have the capacity to increase the temperature of the fruit steeply at the beginning of the treating period.

(b) The temperature of the fruit shall be raised to 110° F., at the approximate center of the fruit, in a period of 6 hours and shall be held at that level during the following 4 hours. The temperature of the fruit must be raised rapidly during the first 2 hours, after which it may be gradually raised to 110° F., in the following 4 hours.

(ii) While no specifications as to the exact methods and equipment for obtaining these conditions are prescribed, the air within the room shall be maintained at the temperature and under the humidity conditions required by the supervising inspector. Available information clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures cannot be reached without injury to the fruit. To prevent such injury it is necessary to maintain a very high humidity throughout the period of treatment. In the tests where successful performance was obtained, live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a way as to secure as nearly as possible a uniform distribution of steam-heated air so directed as not to discharge directly on the fruit. The air temperature ranged from 110°

to 112° F., and the air was very moist. The fruit was held in field boxes stacked six boxes high and without special means of separating the boxes in each stack. The experiments indicate that the fruit should be sterilized after coloring, if this is necessary, and before packing for shipment, and then cooled down to a temperature around 45° F. as soon as possible after sterilizing. Wax or paraffin, either dry or in solution, should not be applied to this fruit before sterilization.

(3) *Low-temperature methods.* This approved treatment shall consist of either:

(i) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 33° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 18 days; or,

(ii) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 34° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 20 days.

(iii) Cooling until the approximate center of the fruit reaches a temperature of 35° F. and holding the fruit at or below that temperature for a period of 22 days.

(c) *Other conditions.* Such treatments as are approved in paragraph (b) of this section may be conducted only in packing or refrigeration plants that are located in the regulated area and are approved by the Plant Pest Control Branch. The Branch will approve only those plants that are adequately equipped to handle and fumigate or sterilize fruit. Such treatment will be done under the supervision of inspectors of the Branch. These inspectors shall at all times be given access to fruit while in the process of treatment.

(d) *Department not responsible for damage.* While the results of the fruit treatment experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to fruit. In approving the methods of treatment specified in paragraph (b) of this section the United States Department of Agriculture does not accept the responsibility for fruit injury.

The foregoing administrative instructions shall be effective December 23, 1955, and at that time shall supersede E. E. P. Q. 575, effective February 1, 1949 (7 CFR, 1954 Supp., 301.64-4a).

The foregoing revised administrative instructions provide a new alternate method of ethylene dibromide fumigation. In this respect, they relieve restrictions now imposed. In addition they restate methods of low-temperature and vapor-heat treatments previously approved in administrative instructions now in effect. In order to be of maximum benefit to shippers of citrus fruit, such new alternate method should be made available as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing administrative instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since these instructions relieve restrictions they may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of December 1955.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 22, 1955, 8:51 a. m.;
20 F. R. 9898.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

[7 CFR PART 319]

PACKING MATERIALS UNDER NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS AND SEEDS QUARANTINE

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

On October 8, 1954, there was published in the Federal Register (19 F. R. 6504) under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), a notice of

rule making relating to the proposed amendment of the introductory portion of paragraph (a) of the administrative instructions listing approved packing materials and giving instructions for their use (B. E. P. Q. 571, as revised; 7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 319.37-16a (a)) pursuant to § 319.37-16 of regulations supplemental to Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 319.37-16), under sections 1, 5, and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 154, 159, 162). The proposal outlined an alternative procedure for the importation of certain nursery stock and other plants, in addition to the procedure presently authorized.

In response to the invitation for comments contained in the notice, a large number of communications have been received with information and arguments, some in support of, and some in protest against, the proposal. Due consideration has been given to all relevant matters submitted. As a result of the study of this material and a further review of the information available in the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been concluded that there are uncertainties of pest hazards attending the use of the proposed new procedure which presently cannot be satisfactorily resolved. Accordingly, the proposal is not being put into effect and is hereby withdrawn.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23rd day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 28, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 1253.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

P. Q. Overtime Regulations

Effective March 29, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OVERTIME, NIGHT, AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES AT BORDER, COASTAL, AND AIR PORTS

Section 354.1 of Part 354, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, is further amended to read as follows:

§ 354.1 *Overtime work at border ports, seaports, and airports.* (a) Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody or control of plants, plant products, or other commodities or articles subject to inspection, certification, or quarantine under this chapter, and who requires the services of an employee of the Plant Quarantine Branch on a holiday or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of such employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime request the Branch inspector in charge to furnish inspection, quarantine or certification service during such overtime period, and shall pay the Government therefor at the rate of \$4.68 per man hour per employee as follows: A minimum charge of two hours shall be made for any unscheduled overtime duty performed by an employee on a day when no work was scheduled for him or which is performed by an employee on his regular work day beginning either at least one hour before his scheduled tour of duty or at least one hour after he has completed his scheduled tour of duty, and has left his place of employment. In addition, each period of unscheduled overtime work which requires an employee to perform additional travel for which he would otherwise not be compensated, and each period of holiday duty, may include a commuted travel time period, not in excess of three hours. The amount of this period shall be prescribed in administrative instructions to be issued by the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch for the ports, stations, and areas in which the employees are located, and shall be established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty if such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

(b) The Branch inspector in charge, in honoring a request to furnish inspection, quarantine, or certification service, shall assign employees to such overtime

or holiday duty with due regard to the work program and availability of employees for such duty.

The purpose of this amendment is to prescribe conditions under which a minimum charge may be made for unscheduled overtime duty, and to provide for a commuted travel time period for any such overtime duty involving additional and otherwise uncompensated travel. Determination of these conditions and travel time period depends entirely upon facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. It is to the benefit of the public that this amendment be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making this amendment effective less than thirty days after publication.

The foregoing amendment shall be effective March 29, 1955.

(64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 576.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of March 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 28, 1955, 8:55 a. m.; 20 F. R. 1878.]

P. Q. Overtime Regulations

Effective July 15, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OVERTIME, NIGHT, AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES AT BORDER, COASTAL, AND AIR PORTS

Section 354.1 of Part 354, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, is further amended to read as follows:

§ 354.1 *Overtime work at border ports, seaports, and airports.* (a) Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody or control of plants, plant products, or other commodities or articles subject to inspection, certification, or quarantine under this chapter, and who requires the services of an employee of the Plant Quarantine Branch on a holiday or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of such employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime request the Branch inspector in charge to furnish inspection, quarantine or certification service during such overtime period, and shall pay the Government therefor at the rate of \$5.00 per man-hour per employee as follows: A minimum charge of two hours shall be made for any unscheduled overtime duty performed by an employee on a day when no work was scheduled for him or which is performed by an employee on his regular work day beginning either at least one hour before his scheduled tour of duty or at least one hour after he has completed his scheduled tour of duty, and has left his place of employment. In addition, each period of unscheduled overtime work which requires an employee to perform additional travel for which he would otherwise not be compensated, and each period of holiday duty, may include a commuted travel time period, not in excess of three hours. The amount of this period shall be prescribed in administrative instructions to be issued by the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch for the ports, stations, and areas in which the employees are located, and shall be established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty if such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

(b) The Branch inspector in charge, in honoring a request to furnish inspection, quarantine, or certification service, shall assign employees to such overtime or holiday duty with due regard to the work program and availability of employees for such duty.

The purpose of this amendment is to increase the hourly rate for overtime services from \$4.68 to \$5.00 commensurate with salary increases provided in the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1955 (Public Law 94, 84th Congress, Chapter 189, 1st Session).

The purpose of this amended section is to prescribe conditions under which a minimum charge may be made for unscheduled overtime duty, and to provide for a commuted travel time period for any such overtime duty involving additional and otherwise uncompensated travel. Determination of these conditions and travel time period depends entirely upon facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. It is to the benefit of the public that this amendment be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making this amendment effective less than thirty days after publication.

The foregoing amendment shall be effective July 15, 1955.

(64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 576.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of July 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 14, 1955, 8:51 a. m.; 20 F. R. 5054.]

P. Q.—Administrative Instructions under Overtime Regulations Effective August 2, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING COMMUTED TRAVEL TIME ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch by § 354.1 of the regulations concerning overtime services relating to imports and exports, effective July 15, 1955 (7 CFR 354.1; 20 F. R. 5054), administrative instructions (7 CFR 354.2; 18 F. R. 1431) effective March 14, 1953, prescribing the commuted travel time that shall be included in each period of overtime duty are hereby amended to add "Harlingen Air Force Base, Texas (served from Brownsville, Texas)" to the "Two Hours" list therein and to add "Panama City, Florida (served from Pensacola, Florida)" to the "Three Hours" list therein.

These commuted travel time periods have been established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty when such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. Such establishment depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Plant Quarantine Branch. It is to the benefit of the public that these instructions be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on these instructions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making these instructions effective less than thirty days after publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall be effective August 2, 1955.

(64 Stat. 561, 5 U. S. C. 576.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of July 1955.

[SEAL]

E. P. REAGAN,

Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 1, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 5482.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE TO OPERATE ON ONE-AREA BASIS; 20 ARKANSAS COUNTIES ADDED

(Press Notice)

JULY 11, 1955.

The areas in six southwestern States regulated because of the pink bollworm of cotton will be merged into a single continuous regulated area, instead of being divided as now into heavily and lightly infested areas, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. This change will be effective today, July 12, 1955. At the same time 20 Arkansas counties will be added to the regulated area.

Prior to 1952, the heaviest concentrations of the pest were in Texas counties along the Mexican border. Merging of the lightly and heavily infested pink bollworm areas is now necessary, the Department says, because heavy infestations have been found sporadically throughout the entire regulated area. It is therefore no longer practicable to operate the quarantine on a two-area basis.

Coincident with these changes, the quarantine regulations were changed to redefine oil mill waste, provide additional means of moving edible okra—a host of the pink bollworm—from the infested area, and to modify the precautions applying to the movement of cotton harvesting and ginning machinery.

The pink bollworm is the most serious known enemy of cotton. It not only reduces the yield and quality of the lint, but is also destructive to the seed and may reduce the oil content by as much as 20 percent. Quarantines are imposed as a protective and control measure to prevent spread of the pest from infested to uninfested areas. Movement of unprocessed cotton, cottonseed and cotton-seed products (and other articles in some cases) from a quarantined area is regulated, and all shipments are subject to treatment or inspection.

The entire States of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are included within the pink bollworm quarantined area, but the regulated area includes only Oklahoma and Texas and those parts of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico actually infested or threatened by the pest. With the announced change, areas in the latter States under regulation will be:

Arizona. Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County except that portion lying west of the west line of Range 9 East. *Arkansas.* Counties of Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, and Yell. *Louisiana.* Parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, Jefferson Davis, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, and Webster. *New Mexico.* Counties of Catron, Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

P. P. C.—Q. 52

Effective July 12, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—PINK BOLLWORM

On June 2, 1955, there was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (20 F. R. 3850) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of the pink bollworm quarantine and the regulations thereunder (7 CFR, 1953 Supp. 301.52, 301.52-1 et seq., as amended, 19 F. R. 1787, 3809). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162) and section 3 of

the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 143), the quarantine and supplementary regulations are hereby revised to read as follows:

| QUARANTINE | |
|------------|---|
| Sec. | REGULATIONS |
| 301.52 | Notice of quarantine. |
| 301.52-1 | Definitions. |
| 301.52-2 | Regulated area. |
| 301.52-3 | Regulated articles. |
| 301.52-4 | Unregulated movement of certain regulated articles. |
| 301.52-5 | Conditions governing movement of regulated articles. |
| 301.52-6 | Limited permits; designation of plants. |
| 301.52-7 | Articles originating outside the regulated area. |
| 301.52-8 | Cleaning or treating requirements for articles when contaminated. |
| 301.52-9 | Dealer-carrier permits. |
| 301.52-10 | Cancellation of certificates and permits. |
| 301.52-11 | Authorization of alternate treatments. |
| 301.52-12 | General certification, marking and labeling provisions. |
| 301.52-13 | Shipments for scientific purposes. |

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.52 to 301.52-13 issued under sec. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.52 *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and after public hearings as required thereunder, the States of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are hereby quarantined to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and under the authority contained in said Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. 151 et seq.) and in the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), the regulations hereinafter set forth shall govern the movement of pink bollworms and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) okra and kenaf, including all parts of the plants; (b) cotton and wild cotton, including all parts of both cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, waste products, including mottes, derived from the milling of cottonseed, gin waste, gin trash, all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal; (c) bagging and other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products; (d) railway cars, trucks, and other means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton or cotton products or which are contaminated therewith or with live pink bollworms; and (e) when contaminated with live pink bollworms or regulated cotton or cotton products, any other commodities, including picking, ginning, and oil mill equipment and other cotton processing machinery and cotton harvesting machinery, other farm equipment, farm household goods, and farm products; shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any person from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the area in a quarantined State which is now, or which may hereafter be designated by the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service as coming within the regulated area, as long as, in the judgment of the said Administrator, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated area shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such area or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the said Administrator, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such portion of the

regulated area and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.52-1 *Definitions.* For the purposes of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm.* The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton.* All parts of cotton and wild cotton plants of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*, except cotton products.

(c) *Cotton products.* Seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, oil mill waste, gin waste, gin trash, all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal.

(d) *Seed cotton.* All forms of cotton lint from which the seed has not been separated.

(e) *Lint.* All forms of raw ginned cotton except linters and waste.

(f) *Linters.* All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, other than waste.

(g) *Gin waste.* All forms of unmanufactured waste cotton fiber (including gin motes) resulting from the ginning of seed cotton.

(h) *Oil mill waste.* Waste products including motes, derived from the milling of cottonseed.

(i) *Gin trash.* All of the material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton, bollies or snapped cotton except the lint, cottonseed, and gin waste.

(j) *Okra* (*Hibiscus esculentus*). All parts of okra plants, including seeds and edible and dry pods.

(k) *Kenaf* (*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.). All parts of kenaf plants, including seeds and pods.

(l) *Regulated articles.* Products and articles that may move under the regulation in this subpart.

(m) *Approved.* Officially sanctioned by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch.

(n) *Certificate.* An approved document issued by an inspector evidencing the apparent freedom of regulated articles from the pink bollworm.

(o) *Limited permit.* An approved document issued by an inspector to allow movement of noncertified, regulated articles to or from approved gins, oil mills, or processing or manufacturing plants.

(p) *Dealer-carrier permit.* An approved document issued to persons engaged in ginning, manufacturing, processing, or handling regulated articles for subsequent movement from or within the regulated area, or to persons moving regulated articles from or within the regulated area.

(q) *Infestation (infested).* The presence of the pink bollworm. ("Infested" shall be construed accordingly.)

(r) *Moved (movement and move).* Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any person from any part of the regulated area in any State, into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States. ("Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.)

(s) *Chief of the Branch.* The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch.

(t) *Inspector.* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(u) *Heat treatment.* Treatment of cottonseed at an approved plant whereby the cottonseed is heated to a temperature of 150° F. for a minimum period of 30 seconds, under the supervision of an inspector, and subsequently protected from contamination.

(v) *Alternate treatment.* A treatment applied under the observation of an inspector in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

§ 301.52-2 *Regulated area.* The following are hereby designated as a single, continuous regulated area within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart:

Arizona. Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County except that portion lying west of the west line of Range 9 East.

Arkansas. Counties of Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, and Yell.

Louisiana. Parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, Jefferson Davis, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, and Webster.

New Mexico. Counties of Catron, Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.
Oklahoma. The entire State.
Texas. The entire State.

§ 301.52-3 *Regulated articles.* The following shall not be moved from or within the regulated area except as hereinafter provided: cotton; cotton products; okra; kenaf; bagging and other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products; railway cars, trucks, and other means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton or cotton products or which are contaminated therewith or with live pink bollworms; and, when contaminated with live pink bollworms or regulated cotton or cotton products, any other commodities, including picking, ginning, and oil mill equipment and other cotton processing machinery and cotton harvesting machinery, other farm equipment, farm household goods, and farm products. Live pink bollworms shall not be removed from any State, or Territory or the District of Columbia into any other State, or Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided.

§ 301.52-4 *Unregulated movement of certain regulated articles.* No restrictions are imposed on the movement within the regulated area of baled or unbaled lint, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal; nor upon the movement to any destination of samples of lint and linters of the usual trade size: *Provided*, That the bales of lint or linters from which the samples have been taken have been produced in an approved gin or oil mill and the samples have been subsequently protected from contamination; nor upon the movement to any destination of bagging and other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products not contaminated with either live pink bollworms, or regulated cotton or cotton products; nor upon the movement to any destination of any means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton or cotton products but are not within § 301.52-8, except as otherwise provided in § 301.52-5 (d) (2) (iv).

§ 301.52-5 *Conditions governing movement of regulated articles*—(a) *Seed cotton.* Seed cotton produced in the regulated area may be moved within or from such area without limited permit or certificate, if destined to another point within the regulated area or to a contiguous nonregulated area, solely for ginning at a gin approved to receive such seed cotton.

(b) *Baled lint.* Baled lint produced at approved gins in the regulated area may be moved from the regulated area to a nonregulated area under a certificate if it has been given standard or equivalent compression at an approved plant or has been given approved fumigation under the supervision of an inspector and has been subsequently protected from contamination. For the purposes of such compression, baled lint may be moved under limited permit to an approved plant in an adjacent nonregulated area.

(c) *Baled linters.* (1) Baled linters produced at an approved plant from cottonseed that has received an approved treatment and has been subsequently protected from contamination may be moved from the regulated area to any destination under a certificate.

(2) Baled linters produced at an approved plant from untreated cottonseed and given standard or equivalent compression at an approved plant or other approved treatment and subsequently protected from contamination may be moved from the regulated area to any destination under a certificate.

(3) Baled linters produced at an approved plant from untreated cottonseed may be moved under limited permit to any destination within the regulated area in New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Texas; to any noncotton-producing State; or to an approved cellulose plant at any location; for processing.

(d) *Cottonseed.* (1) Cottonseed produced at approved gins in that part of the regulated area in Arkansas, Arizona, or Louisiana, or in those counties of New Mexico or Texas where gins are required to heat treat cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning¹ may be moved under certificate to any destination if such cottonseed has received an approved heat treatment at the gin where produced and is subsequently protected from contamination.

(2) Cottonseed produced in Oklahoma and in those counties of Texas and New Mexico where the gins are not required to heat treat cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning may be moved when it meets the requirements of any one of the following procedures:

¹ The Chief of the Branch will make public a list or a map of the regulated area showing the counties in which gins are required to heat treat cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning.

(i) Such seed may be moved without certificate or limited permit to approved oil mills located in Oklahoma or those counties in Texas or New Mexico where gins are not required to heat treat cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning, for processing.

(ii) Such seed may be moved under limited permit to approved oil mills located in that part of the regulated area where gins are required to heat treat cottonseed as a continuous process of ginning, for treatment upon arrival.

(iii) Such seed may be moved under certificate to any destination when it has received an approved treatment under supervision of an inspector and is subsequently protected from contamination.

(iv) Railway cars, trucks, and other means of transportation moving such seed in accordance with any of the procedures specified in this subparagraph must be cleaned or treated under the supervision of an inspector immediately after unloading.

(e) *Cottonseed cake and meal.* Cottonseed cake and meal produced at an approved oil mill in the regulated area from treated or untreated seed and subsequently protected from contamination may be moved to any destination within the regulated area without restriction, but may be moved to destinations in a nonregulated area only under a certificate.

(f) *Cottonseed hulls.* (1) Cottonseed hulls produced at an approved oil mill from cottonseed that has been given approved treatment and subsequently protected from contamination may be moved to any destination under a certificate.

(2) Cottonseed hulls produced at an approved oil mill from untreated cottonseed may be moved under limited permit to any destination within that part of the regulated area in New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Texas, or to any noncotton-producing State, for utilization. Such products may be certified for movement to any destination after they have received an approved treatment under the supervision of an inspector and have been subsequently protected from contamination.

(g) *Oil mill waste.* (1) Oil mill waste produced at an approved oil mill from cottonseed that has been given an approved treatment and has been subsequently protected from contamination may be moved to any destination under a certificate.

(2) Oil mill waste produced from untreated seed may be moved under a certificate to any destination after it has received approved fumigation or other approved treatment.

(h) *Cottonseed meats.* All cottonseed meats (whole cottonseed from which the hulls or outer coverings have been removed) produced from untreated cottonseed may be moved under limited permit for further processing to any approved mill within that part of the regulated area in New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Texas. Cottonseed meats from treated cottonseed, when subsequently protected from contamination, may be moved to an approved oil mill in the regulated area without certificate or limited permit and may be moved to any destination under a certificate.

(i) *Baled gin waste.* Baled gin waste produced at approved gins in the regulated area may be moved under a certificate to nonregulated areas after such baled gin waste has received an approved treatment under the supervision of an inspector.

(j) *Gin trash.* Gin trash may be moved from a regulated area to any destination under a certificate when such gin trash has been given an approved fumigation or other approved treatment under the supervision of an inspector and has been subsequently protected from contamination.

(k) *Kenaf.* Kenaf produced in the regulated area may be moved without certificate or limited permit to any destination when produced under such conditions as in the judgment of the inspector render it free from infestation. Otherwise, it may be moved only under a certificate after it has received an approved treatment under the supervision of an inspector.

(1) *Okra—(1) Okra seed.* Okra seed produced in the regulated area may be moved to any destination under a certificate after such seed has received an approved fumigation under the supervision of an inspector.

(2) *Edible okra.* (i) Edible okra produced in Texas may be moved under a certificate to any destination during the period December 1 to March 31, inclusive, when produced under such conditions as in the judgment of the inspector render it free from infestation.

(ii) Edible okra produced in Texas during the period April 1 to November 30, inclusive, may be moved to any destination under a certificate which may be issued if the okra has been produced under such conditions as in the judgment of the inspector render it free from infestation or has been processed or treated under

the supervision of an inspector in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

(iii) Edible okra produced in Texas during the period April 1 to November 30, inclusive, when shipped via common carrier by the holder of a dealer-carrier permit authorizing such shipment and when suitably identified on the container thereof with a stamp as required by the inspector, may be moved without certificate or limited permit to any destination in the noncotton-producing States of Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; or the District of Columbia; or the following cities in cotton-producing States: Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas; Kansas City, Missouri; and Louisville, Kentucky; for immediate processing or consumption therein.

(iv) Edible okra produced in any other part of the regulated area may be moved without restriction to any destination when produced under such conditions as in the judgment of the inspector render it free from infestation. Otherwise, it must be processed or treated as provided in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph or must meet the requirements of subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph.

§ 301.52-6 *Limited permits; designation of plants.* Limited permits will be issued as authorized in this subpart for the movement of noncertified, regulated articles to such gins, oil mills, warehouses, or processing or manufacturing plants as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Branch for manufacturing, processing, or treatment incidental to preparing such products for certification. As a condition of such authorization and designation, operators of the gins, oil mills, warehouses, or processing or manufacturing plants must agree in writing to handle regulated articles, as to segregation of processed and nonprocessed products, efficient functioning of processing equipment, disposition of waste, use of uncontaminated containers for processed products, and prevention of contamination of processed products, and to maintain the identity of regulated and non-regulated products, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm; and to maintain such other sanitary safeguards and restrictions against the establishment and spread of infestation as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52-7 *Articles originating outside the regulated area.* (a) Articles of a kind covered by § 301.52, except cotton harvesting or ginning machinery, originating in the United States but outside the regulated area may be moved from the regulated area under certification without processing, fumigation or other treatment, if, while in the regulated area, these articles have been handled and stored in such a manner as to maintain their identity and prevent infestation or contamination with other regulated articles, otherwise such products will require the same treatment as products originating in the regulated area.

(b) Regulated articles imported into the regulated area in accordance with the provisions of §§ 319.8, 319.8-1, et seq. of this chapter shall, before movement from the regulated area, meet the requirements of this subpart applicable to regulated articles produced in such area.

§ 301.52-8 *Cleaning or treating requirements for articles when contaminated.* Railway cars, trucks, and other means of transportation; bagging and other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products; picking, ginning, and oil mill equipment, and other cotton processing machinery and cotton harvesting machinery; other farm equipment; farm household goods; farm products; and any other commodities; which are contaminated with live pink bollworms, or with cotton or cotton products originating within the regulated area or imported thereinto from contiguous areas of Mexico may be moved from or within the regulated area only after they have been freed from such contamination by cleaning or treatment to the satisfaction of an inspector, after which cleaning or treatment no certificate or limited permit will be required except as prescribed by an inspector for bagging, for other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products, and for cotton processing or harvesting machinery; and as provided elsewhere in this subpart. Cotton harvesting machinery or cotton ginning machinery, that has been used or otherwise kept within the regulated area will be deemed contaminated and may be moved to a nonregulated area or to that part of the regulated area in Arizona, Arkansas, or Louisiana from any part of the regulated area not in one of these three States only if it has been cleaned and given an approved fumigation and is covered by a certificate.

§ 301.52-9 *Dealer-carrier permits.* As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the movement of regulated articles, those engaged in gin-

ning, manufacturing, processing, handling, or moving such regulated articles originating or stored in, or imported from contiguous areas of Mexico into, regulated areas, shall (a) make application for a dealer-carrier permit to the Plant Pest Control Branch, Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Texas, and (b) agree to maintain an accurate record of receipts and sales, shipments, or services, when so required by an inspector (which record will be available at all times for examination by an inspector), and (c) agree to carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52-10 *Cancellation of certificates and permits.* Any certificates, limited permits, or dealer-carrier permits issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or cancelled and further certificates or permits refused, whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Branch, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the pink bollworm.

§ 301.52-11 *Authorization of alternate treatment.* When in the judgment of the Chief of the Branch procedures of heat treatment, processing, fumigation or other treatment more effective than that provided in this subpart have been developed, inspectors may allow use of such administratively authorized procedures when the procedures are known to be effective under the conditions applied. When the method of treatment provided in this subpart is found unsatisfactory by the Chief of the Branch, he is authorized to promulgate administrative instructions altering it or substituting other requirements.

§ 301.52-12 *General certification, marking, and labeling provisions.* (a) To obtain certificates or limited permits under the regulations in this subpart application shall be made either to the local inspector or to the Plant Pest Control Branch, Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Texas.²

(b) Certificates or limited permits required under the regulations in this subpart shall be securely attached to the outside of each container of regulated articles and in the case of regulated articles shipped without containers they shall be securely attached to the articles themselves. However, in the case of regulated articles shipped by carlot or in bulk by freight, the certificates or permits shall be securely attached to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the shipment and in the case of movement by road vehicle, such certificates or permits shall accompany the vehicle. When moved, each container of regulated articles, or the regulated article itself when shipped without a container, shall also bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

(c) The United States Department of Agriculture shall not be responsible for any costs incident to inspection or treatment, other than the services of inspectors.

§ 301.52-13 *Shipments for scientific purposes.* Live pink bollworms may be removed from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and other products or articles subject to the requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved, for scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Branch. The container of such pink bollworms or products or articles or if there is no container, the item itself shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Pest Control Branch showing compliance with such conditions.

These amendments combine into a single, continuous area the previous heavily and lightly infested pink bollworm regulated areas, and extend the combined area by the addition thereto of the Arkansas counties of Calhoun, Clark, Conway, Crawford, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Hot Springs, Johnson, Logan, Montgomery, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Scott, Sebastian, Union, and Yell.

Another amendment more specifically defines oil mill waste as included in the quarantine and regulations. In addition, other amendments modify present procedures for the movement either within the regulated area or to points outside thereof, of regulated articles, particularly with reference to the movement of okra.

Slight modifications have also been made in the requirements for the movement from or within the regulated area of cotton harvesting and ginning machinery.

No substantial changes have been made in § 301.52-10 or § 301.52-11 hereof, but these sections are included with the amended regulations in order to have the document complete as now issued.

The foregoing amendments should be made effective as soon as possible in order to be of maximum benefit in preventing the interstate spread of pink bollworms. Good cause is found, therefore, for issuing them effective less than 30 days after

² See Appendix for list of field stations.

publication in the Federal Register, as provided in section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003).

These amendments shall be effective on and after July 12, 1955.

The quarantine and regulations issued September 30, 1953, as amended effective April 1, 1954, and June 22, 1954 (7 CFR, 1953 Supp. 301.52, 301.52-1 to 301.52-14, inclusive, 19 F. R. 1787, 3809), and administrative instructions (P. P. C. 606 effective September 9, 1954, and P. P. C. 604, amended, effective September 15, 1954) contained in 7 CFR Supp. 301.52b and 301.52a, 19 F. R. 5675, 5965, shall cease to be effective on the effective date of the quarantine and regulations set forth above. Such administrative instructions relate to the movement of fumigated or treated gin trash and cottonseed and cottonseed products. Provision for the movement of such commodities is made in the regulations, and notice of rule making with respect thereto was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that further notice and rule making proceedings with respect to the termination of said instructions would be impracticable and unnecessary and good cause is found for making the termination of such instructions effective less than 30 days after publication hereof in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of July 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

APPENDIX

Application for certificates or limited permits may be made to the field project leader, addressing Pink Bollworm Control, Plant Pest Control Branch, P. O. Box 2749, or Room 571 Federal Building (Telephone CAPitol 5-1692, Ext. 274), San Antonio 6, Texas, or the nearest inspector.

Inspectors may be reached by addressing Pink Bollworm Inspector, Plant Pest Control Branch, at the following stations:

ARIZONA

| Address | Town | Telephone |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| P. O. Box 2694, 232 Post Office Bldg..... | Tucson..... | 4-1311. |

ARKANSAS

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| P. O. Box 271, 700 S. Pine St..... | Hope..... | Prospect 7-5835. |
| P. O. Box 596, 210 Securities Bldg..... | Magnolia..... | 645. |
| P. O. Box 504..... | Russellville..... | |
| P. O. Box 1223..... | Texarkana..... | 2-7822. |

LOUISIANA

| | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| P. O. Box 1731, USDA Bldg., 1517 Sixth St..... | Alexandria..... | 3-2574, Ext. 2 |
| P. O. Box 137, 623 Second St..... | Jennings..... | 777-W. |
| P. O. Box 148, 3721 Harvard..... | Lake Charles..... | 4086. |
| P. O. Box 50, 307 Cale..... | Mansfield..... | 1366. |
| P. O. Box 453, 204 Farmerville St., Apt. 12..... | Ruston..... | 2089-J. |
| P. O. Box 3386, 501 Ockley St..... | Shreveport..... | 7-6144. |

NEW MEXICO

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| P. O. Box 849, B-4, U. S. Post Office & Courthouse..... | Las Cruces..... | Jackson 6-2751. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|

OKLAHOMA

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------|
| P. O. Box 823, 223 Hall-Briscoe Bldg..... | Chickasha..... | 41. |
| P. O. Box 1133, 513 Federal Bldg..... | Muskogee..... | 7-8073. |

TEXAS

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| P. O. Box 2277, 301 Federal Bldg. | Abilene | 4-8321. |
| P. O. Box 482, Jim Wells County Courthouse | Alice | 970. |
| P. O. Box 840, 307 E. Ave. D | Alpine | 2259. |
| 703 Biggs Ter. | Arlington | A R 5-21909. |
| P. O. Box 1467, 2212 Avenue G | Bay City | 8417. |
| P. O. Box 1185, 313 Bee County Courthouse | Beeville | 1879. |
| P. O. Box 269, Room 21, Post Office Bldg. | Big Spring | 3-2081. |
| P. O. Box 931, Apt. 8, Reese Apartments | Brenham | 3311. |
| P. O. Box 943, 350 Ringgold Road, Ft. Brown | Brownsville | 2-2516. |
| P. O. Box 327, Room 34, Astin Bldg. | Bryan | |
| P. O. Box 228, 208 Avenue D, N.W. | Childress | WE-7-3261. |
| P. O. Box 1134, Room 4, First State Bank Bldg. | Columbus | PE-2-2300. |
| 209 Katz Bldg. | Corpus Christi | TUlip 2-7613. |
| P. O. Box 552, Room 18, Buchel Bldg. | Cuero | 5-4522. |
| P. O. Box 2745 (TSCW Sta.), 1022 Alice St. | Denton | C-5301. |
| P. O. Box 569, Room 203, Federal Bldg. | Eagle Pass | 1015. |
| P. O. Box 1110, Rooms 11 and 13, Post Office Bldg. | Edinburg | 3-1471. |
| 11 U. S. Courthouse | El Paso | 3-5411-301. |
| P. O. Box 252 | Fabens | 9. |
| P. O. Box 1968, 213 S. H St. | Harlingen | 3-2887. |
| P. O. Box 695, 206 Adickes Bldg. | Huntsville | 1536. |
| P. O. Box 522, 219 Travis Bldg. | Jacksonville | 6151. |
| P. O. Box 6, 105 Houston St. | Kaufman | 4711. |
| P. O. Box 116, 302 Nichols St. | Kenedy | 533. |
| P. O. Box 1593, 1211 Houston St. | Laredo | 3-4811. |
| P. O. Box 1616, 203 Veterans Administration Bldg. | Lubbock | Porter 5-7391. |
| P. O. Box 1263, 16 S. 15th St. | McAllen | 6-3631. |
| 315 N. Tennessee St. | McKinney | 2-2153. |
| P. O. Box 604, 708 E. Palestine | Mexia | 1257. |
| P. O. Box 31, Post Office Bldg. | Mission | 488. |
| P. O. Box 553, 413 N. Jefferson Ave. | Mt. Pleasant | 4-3876. |
| P. O. Box 846, U. S. Post Office Bldg. | Nacogdoches | 4-4800. |
| P. O. Box 192, Room 105-B, Federal Office Bldg. | Paris | 3-3406. |
| P. O. Box 1166, 302 Post Office Bldg. | Pecos | Hickory 5-3725. |
| P. O. Box 264, Cotton, Insect Warehouse | Port Lavaca | Jackson 4-2141. |
| P. O. Box 706, Room 8, Weeks Bldg. | Raymondville | M Murray 9-2734. |
| P. O. Box 141, Courthouse | Rio Grande City | 171-M. |
| P. O. Box 1107, Room 16, Nueces County Bldg. | Robstown | 3336. |
| P. O. Box 1031, Room 205, Schiller Bldg. | Rosenberg | Northfield 2-3152. |
| P. O. Box 650, 212 Post Office Bldg. | San Angelo | CA-6-5321-110. |
| 644 South Main, Building No. 30 | San Antonio | |
| P. O. Box 7, Post Office Bldg. | San Benito | 100. |
| P. O. Box 48, Room 32, Guadalupe County Agricultural Bldg. | Seguin | 2143. |
| P. O. Box 655, Room 2, Taft Bldg. | Tait | 295. |
| P. O. Box 870, 210 Post Office Bldg. | Taylor | EL-2-3812. |
| P. O. Box 1700, 1910 Herring Natl. Bank Bldg. | Vernon | 2-7501. |
| P. O. Box 1576, 2300 Circle Rd. | Waco | 4-6082. |
| P. O. Box 52, 220 Post Office Bldg. | Waxahachie | 2102. |
| P. O. Box 361, Room 220, Henson Bldg. | Weslaco | 377. |

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 11, 1955, 8:52 a. m.; 20 F. R. 4935.]

[Copies of this revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas; also, through the Post Office Department, to the Postmasters in the regulated areas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 6, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that, effective July 12, 1955, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, under authority conferred by sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162) and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 143), has amended Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52 and Supplementary Regulations (7 CFR, 1953 Supp. 301.52, 301.52-1 *et seq.*, as amended, 19 F. R. 1787, 3809) to combine into a single, continuous area the previous heavily and lightly infested pink bollworm regulated areas, and to extend the combined area by the addition thereto of 20 Arkansas counties. The revision also more specifically defines oil mill waste and modifies previous procedures for the movement either within the regulated area or to points outside thereof, of regulated articles, particularly with reference to the movement of okra. Slight modifications have also been made in the requirements for the movement from or within the regulated area of cotton harvesting and ginning machinery. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural

Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Texas.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., July 18, 1955; the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., July 15, 1955; the Times Picayune, New Orleans, La., July 15, 1955; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., July 19, 1955; the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., July 16, 1955; and the Light, San Antonio, Texas, July 15, 1955.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO SWEETPOTATO QUARANTINE (NO. 30)

P. Q. 610

Effective January 26, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—SWEETPOTATOES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AUTHORIZING MOVEMENT FROM PUERTO RICO OF CERTAIN SWEETPOTATOES GROWN UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS

On January 4, 1955, notice of rule making was published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 82) concerning the proposed issuance of administrative instructions authorizing movement from Puerto Rico of certain sweetpotatoes grown under specified conditions. After due consideration of all relevant matters presented pursuant to the notice of rule making and under the authority of the second proviso of paragraph (c) of the Sweetpotato Quarantine No. 30 (7 CFR 301.30, 19 F. R. 198), issued under sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162), administrative instructions to appear as § 301.30a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR 301.30a) are hereby issued as follows:

§ 301.30a *Administrative instructions authorizing movement from Puerto Rico of certain sweetpotatoes grown under specified conditions.* The Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch hereby finds that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of sweetpotatoes to which § 301.30 applies, making it safe to modify by making less stringent the requirements of § 301.30 with respect to washed sweetpotatoes graded by inspectors of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in accordance with Puerto Rican standards which do not provide a tolerance for insect infestation or evidence of insect injury and found by such inspectors to comply with such standards. Hereafter, in addition to movement authorized under § 301.30 (c), such sweetpotatoes will be eligible for inspection by a Branch inspector to determine whether they are free of the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes postfasciatus* Fairm.) and for certification for movement from Puerto Rico to Baltimore, Maryland, and Atlantic Coast ports north thereof if found free of such insect, provided the sweetpotatoes are certified by an inspector of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as having been so washed and graded and as having been grown in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) Fields in which the sweetpotatoes have been grown shall have been given a preplanting treatment with an approved soil insecticide.
- (b) Before planting in such treated fields, the sweetpotato draws and vine cuttings shall have been dipped in an approved insecticidal solution.
- (c) During the growing season an approved insecticide shall have been applied to the vines at prescribed intervals.

The sweetpotatoes shall be inspected by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine Branch prior to shipment from Puerto Rico.

These instructions relieve restrictions now applicable by authorizing an alternate procedure as a condition for the issuance of certificates for the movement to Baltimore, Maryland, and Atlantic Coast ports north thereof, of certain Puerto

Rican sweetpotatoes which involve less pest risk than other Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes.

(Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318, 7 U. S. C. 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These instructions shall be effective on January 26, 1955.

Since these administrative instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of January 1955.

[SEAL]

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 25, 1955, 8:49 a. m.; 20 F. R. 557.]

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers plying between Puerto Rico and the United States mainland.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

NEW WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE AREAS NAMED IN ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, AND TENNESSEE

(Press Notice)

APRIL 12, 1955.

In an order of the U. S. Department of Agriculture effective April 14, 1955, white-fringed beetle regulated areas have been extended to include for the first time parts of Marengo county, Alabama, and Hardeman county, Tennessee. Additional areas have also been added to those already under regulation in Baldwin, Conecuh, Mobile, and Wilcox counties, Alabama; Jackson county, Florida; Baldwin and Dodge counties, Georgia; Tangipahoa and Washington parishes, Louisiana; Clarke, Jasper, and Leake counties, Mississippi; and Shelby county, Tennessee.

(In a regulated area, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating States supervise the movement of plants and other articles that might spread the white-fringed beetle to uninfested areas. The entire States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are quarantined because of the white-fringed beetle, but only those portions actually infested are designated as regulated areas. The beetle, which does not fly, does the most damage as a grub in the soil, attacking the roots of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, clover, and other field crops.)

Regulated areas in the eight quarantined States, including those added in the April 14 order, now include all or portions of the following counties and parishes: *Alabama*: Baldwin, Clarke, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dallas, Escambia, Geneva, Houston, Jefferson, Lowndes, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, and Wilcox counties. *Florida*: Escambia, Holmes, Jackson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton counties. *Georgia*: Baldwin, Ben Hill, Berrien, Bibb, Bleckley, Bulloch, Candler, Coffee, Crawford, Crisp, Dodge, Emanuel, Fulton, Greene, Houston, Irwin, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Laurens, Macon, Monroe, Montgomery, Newton, Peach, Putnam, Richmond, Screven, Sunter, Taylor, Toombs, Treutlen, Turner, Twiggs, Washington, Wheeler, and Wilkinson counties. *Louisiana*: East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, Saint Bernard, Saint Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington parishes. *Mississippi*: Attala, Clarke, Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Rankin, Simpson, Stone, Warren, and Wayne counties. *North Carolina*: Anson, Brunswick, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Harnett, Jones, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Union, Wake, and Wayne counties. *South Carolina*: Beaufort and Fairfield counties. *Tennessee*: Hamilton, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton counties.

P. P. C.—Q. 72, Amdt.

Effective April 14, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE

EXTENSION OF REGULATED AREAS

Pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162) and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 143), § 301.72-2 of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 72 relating to the white-fringed beetle (7 CFR, 1953 Supp., 301.72-2, as amended; 19 F. R. 506), is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.72-2 *Regulated areas.* The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns, or parts thereof, as described, are designated by the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service as regulated areas:

ALABAMA

Baldwin County. $S\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 S., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ T. 3 S., R. 2 E.; Tps. 4 and 5 S., Rs. 3 and 4 E.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 2 E.; Tps. 6 and 7 S., R. 4 E.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ and secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, S. 9, and 10. T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, T. 6 S., R. 2 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ T. 7 S., R. 5 E.; and T. 7 S., R. 6 E.

Clarke County. $N\frac{1}{2}$ T. 8 N., R. 3 E., and $S\frac{1}{2}$ T. 9 N., R. 3 E., including all of the town of Grove Hill; and all that area lying within the corporate limits of the town of Jackson.

Coffee County. That part of the county lying south of the south line of T. 5 N.; and T. 5 N., R. 21 E.

Conecuh County. T. 5 N., Rs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 E.; T. 6 N., Rs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 E.; and those parts of T. 4 N., R. 7 E., T. 5 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., T. 6 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E., Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 10 E., lying in Conecuh County.

Covington County. All of Covington County.

Grenshau County. Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E., and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E., including all of the town of Luverne.

Dallas County. Tps. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E.; the $N\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 15 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 E.; T. 16 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 E.

Escambia County. Tps. 1, 2, and 3 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 E.; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and all area south thereof to the Alabama State line.

Geneva County. That part of the county lying west of the east line of R. 22 E.

Houston County. $W\frac{2}{3}$ T. 3 N., R. 27 E., except secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6; $W\frac{2}{3}$ T. 2 N., R. 27 E., except secs. 31, 32, 33, and 34; $N\frac{5}{6}$ T. 2 N., R. 26 E.; and the $S\frac{1}{3}$ T. 3 N., R. 26 E.

Jefferson County. Secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 18 S., R. 3 W., and that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Birmingham.

Lauderdale County. All of T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Marengo County. Secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 16 N., R. 3 E.; and secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 15 N., R. 3 E.

Mobile County. All of that area south of township line which separates T. 1 S. from T. 2 S.; T. 1 S., Rs. 1 W. and 1 E.; and T. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 1 W. and 1 E.

Monroe County. All of Monroe County.

Montgomery County. Tps. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 17, 18, and 19 E.; and that part of T. 18 N., R. 18 E., lying in Montgomery County.

Wilcox County. $N\frac{2}{3}$ T. 10 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 11 N., Rs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 E.; T. 12 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; that part of T. 12 N., R. 8 E., lying south of the Alabama River; and those portions of T. 13 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E., lying east of the Alabama River and south of Pine Barren Creek.

FLORIDA

Escambia County. All of Escambia County.

Holmes County. $S\frac{2}{3}$ T. 6 N., R. 15 W., except secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31; $NE\frac{1}{4}$ and secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 5 N., R. 15 W., including all of the town of Smyrna; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 5 N., R. 14 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31 and 32, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; and $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Tps. 4, 5, 6, and 7 N., R. 18 W.

Jackson County. T. 4 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., and that part of T. 4 N., R. 10 W., lying east of the Chipola River; T. 5 N., R. 8 W.; $SE\frac{1}{4}$ T. 5 N., R. 9 W.; and $SE\frac{1}{4}$ T. 5 N., R. 10 W., east of the Chipola River.

Okaloosa County. That part of the county lying north of the south line of T. 2 N.

Santa Rosa County. All of Santa Rosa County.

Walton County. That part of the county lying north of the south line of T. 3 N.

GEORGIA

Baldicin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Milledgeville, and an area one mile wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Milledgeville extending northerly along U. S. Highway 441 with said highway as a center line for a distance of one mile.

Ben Hill County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Ben Hill County Courthouse in Fitzgerald, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Berrin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

Bibb County. That area included within the Georgia Militia District of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of a line beginning at the point where U. S. Highway No. 41 crosses the north boundary of said militia district (Tobesone Creek) and running southward along said highway to its junction with Hartley Bridge Road and thence southwestward along said road to the west boundary line of said militia district.

Bleckley County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 112 and the Bleckley-Twigs County line, thence northeast along said county line to the intersection of the Bleckley, Twigs, Wilkinson, and Laurens County lines, thence southeast for a distance of 1 mile along the Bleckley-Laurens County line, and thence northwest to the point of beginning.

Bulloch County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Bulloch County Courthouse in Statesboro, including all of the city of Statesboro; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Georgia and Florida Railroad depot in Portal, including all of the town of Portal.

Burke County. That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 60 and 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hephzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, and on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Candler County. That area included within a circle having a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -mile radius and center at the intersection in Metter of Georgia State Highways 23 and 46, including all of the city of Metter.

Coffee County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Douglas; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of the city of Douglas and extending northward along U. S. Highway No. 441 with said highway as a centerline to and bounded on the north by Seventeen Mile Creek; that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad depot in Ambrose, including all of the town of Ambrose; and an area 3 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west from a point on the Georgia and Florida Railroad 1 mile northwest of the railroad depot in Broxton, and extending northwesterly with said railroad as a centerline to and bounded on the north by Georgia State Highway 107.

Crawford County. That area included within a circle having a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the intersection in Roberta of U. S. Highway No. 80 and Georgia State Highway 7, including all of the city of Roberta and the town of Knoxville.

Crisp County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County. That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District, and land lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District, including all of the city of Eastman.

Emmanuel County. That area included within a circle having a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Fulton County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of East Point.

Greene County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Greensboro.

Houston County. That area included within the lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the city of Warner Robins and all of Robins Air Force Base; an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Perry and bounded on the north by Mossy Creek and extending southward along U. S. Highway No. 41 with said highway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Georgia State Highway 26, including all of the city of Perry; and an area 2 miles wide beginning north of Clinchfield and bounded on the north by Big Indian Creek and extending southwesterly along the Southern Railway with said railway as a center line to and bounded on the south by Burnham Branch southwest of Grovania, including all of the communities of Clinchfield and Grovania.

Irwin County. That area included within a circle having a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia State Highway 32 and the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road; that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Irwin County Courthouse at Ocilla, including all of the city of Ocilla; an area 1 mile wide bounded on the south and east by the Irwin-Coffee County line and extending northwesterly along the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad with said railroad as a center line for a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad depot in Wray; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad in Georgia Militia District No. 1661 and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 32 with said highway as a center line to the east boundary of said militia district.

Jasper County. That area included within Georgia Militia Districts numbers 262, 289, and 295; and that portion of Georgia Militia Districts numbers 288 and 291 lying south of Whiteoak and Murder Creeks.

Jefferson County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville; and that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Central of Georgia Railway depot in Bartow, including all of the town of Bartow.

Johnson County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wrightsville; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Wrightsville and extending southwesterly along Georgia State Highway 15 with said highway as a center line to the Ohoopee River.

Laurens County. Those portions of the Georgia Militia Districts of Dublin, Dudley, and Harvard included within an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west corporate limits of Dublin and extending northwesterly along the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Laurens-Wilkinson and Laurens-Bleckley County lines, including all of the towns of Dudley and Montrose and that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County; that area included within the corporate limits of the city of Dublin; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north corporate limits of Dublin and extending northward along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Smith lying north of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad and east of Shaddock Creek.

Macon County. That area lying east of Flint River including the cities of Marshallville and Montezuma; and that area included within the corporate limits of Oglethorpe.

Monroe County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Forsyth. *Montgomery County.* That area bounded on the east by the Montgomery-Tombs County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia State Highway 29, and on the north by Swift Creek; and those areas included within the corporate limits of the city of Mount Vernon and the town of Ailey.

Newton County. That area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the Porterdale High School, including all of the town of Porterdale.

Peach County. That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the city of Fort Valley; and that area included within the corporate limits of the town of Byron.

Putnam County. That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Ashbank.

Richmond County. That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Forest Hills bounded on the south by Raes Creek and Lake Olmsted and on the west by the Berkman Road and a line extended due north from the point of intersection of the Berkman and Washington Roads.

Screen County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Screen County Courthouse in Sylvania, including all of the city of Sylvania.

Sumter County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Americus; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the east corporate limits of Americus and extending along U. S. Highway No. 280 with said highway as a center line to Mill Creek.

Taylor County. That area included in the Georgia Militia District of Reynolds, including all of the town of Reynolds; and that area included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at Taylor County Courthouse in Butler, including all of the town of Butler.

Toombs County. That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of the Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Soperton; and an area 1 mile wide beginning at the south corporate limits of Soperton and extending southeasterly along Georgia State Highway 29 with said highway as a center line to the Treutlen-Montgomery County line.

Turner County. That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Sycamore town limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Sycamore town limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Sycamore town limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Sycamore town limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the town of Sycamore; and that part of the Georgia Militia District of Clements included within a circle having a ¾-mile radius and center at the Bethel School.

Twiggs County. That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville bounded on the east by the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, on the south by the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the north by a line parallel to and 3½ miles north of the Twiggs-Bleckley County line, on the west by a line parallel to and 1 mile west of the Twiggs-Wilkinson County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Twiggs County.

Washington County. That area included within a circle having a 5-mile radius and center at the Washington County Courthouse in Sandersville, including all of the city of Sandersville and the city of Tennille.

Wheeler County. That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, and 103, in the Eleventh Land District, including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County. That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek bounded on the west by the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the south by the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, on the east by a line parallel to and 1¾ miles east of the Wilkinson-Twiggs County line, on the north by a line parallel to and 3½ miles north of the Wilkinson-Laurens County line, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of those portions of the towns of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

LOUISIANA

East Baton Rouge Parish. T. 7 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Iberia Parish. Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.

Jefferson Parish. That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Orleans Parish. All of Orleans Parish, including the city of New Orleans.

Plaquemines Parish. That part lying north of the township lines between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Bernard Parish. All of Saint Bernard Parish.

Saint Tammany Parish. Secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.; and that area lying south of the north line of T. 10 N.

Tangipahoa Parish. Secs. 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, T. 5 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 6 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 19, 30, and 31, T. 6 S., R. 8 E., including all of the town of Hammond; secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; and secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Washington Parish. All of Tps. 1, 2, 3, and 4 S., R. 14 E.; E½ Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 13 E.; E½ Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 23, 24, 25, 34, 36, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, and 54, T. 2 S., R. 10 E.; secs. 3, 10, 14, 15, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, and 51, T. 3 S., R. 10 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38, and 39, T. 2 S., R. 11 E.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 49, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 11 E.

MISSISSIPPI

Attala County. Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 7 E.; secs. 19, 30, and 31, T. 14 N., R. 8 E.; sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 8 E.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 13 N., R. 7 E.

Clarke County. Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 2 N., R. 14 E.; secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 4 N., R. 15 E.; secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 2 N., R. 16 E.; sec. 31, T. 3 N., R. 16 E.; secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 3 N., R. 15 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, T. 2 N., R. 15 E.; W½ T. 1 N., R. 14 E.; and W½ T. 10 N., R. 9 W.

Covington County. All of Covington County.

Forrest County. All of Forrest County.

George County. Secs. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 S., R. 6 W., including all of the town of Lucedale; N½ T. 2 S., R. 6 W., except secs. 6, 7, and 18; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; and that part of secs. 31 and 32, T. 1 S., R. 5 W., lying south of Mississippi State Highway 15.

Greene County. Secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 2 N., R. 8 W.

Hancock County. All of Hancock County.

Harrison County. All of Harrison County.

Hinds County. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11, T. 7 N., R. 1 W.; E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and

W $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County. All of Jackson County.

Jasper County. T. 3 N., R. 10 E.; W $\frac{2}{3}$ T. 2 N., R. 10 E.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 32, 33, and 34,

T. 1 N., R. 10 E.; secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 10 N., R. 13 W., T. 1 N., R. 13 E.; that portion of

T. 10 N., R. 9 W.; and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., R. 10 W., lying in Jasper County.

Jefferson Davis County. All of Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County. All of Jones County.

Lamar County. All of Lamar County.

Lauderdale County. Secs. 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, and 35, T. 6 N., R. 15 E.;

secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 6 N., R. 16 E.; sec. 31, T. 7 N., R. 16 E.; and sec.

36, T. 7 N., R. 15 E., including all of the town of Meridian.

Lawrence County. That part lying east of Pearl River.

Leake County. Secs. 31 and 32, T. 11 N., R. 8 E.; secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 11 N., R. 7 E.;

W $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; and E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.

Marion County. That area included within a boundary beginning where the north line

of sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 19 W., intersects Pearl River, thence downstream along Pearl River

to a point where Pearl River intersects the north line of Sec. 18, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence

east along said section line to the SE corner sec. 11, T. 3 N., R. 18 W., thence north to the

NE. corner sec. 35, T. 4 N., R. 18 W., and thence west along said section line to the point

of beginning.

Pearl River County. All of Pearl River County.

Perry County. S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 3 N., Rs. 9, 10, and 11 W.; T. 2 N., R. 9 W.; secs. 5 and 6, T. 4 N.,

R. 9 W.; secs. 1 and 2, T. 4 N., R. 10 W.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 5 N., R. 10 W.;

secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 5 N., R. 9 W.

Rankin County. T. 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 4 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; Tps. 5 and 6 N., Rs.

1 and 2 E.

Simpson County. Tps. 9 and 10 N., Rs. 17, 18, and 19 W.; T. 1 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.;

T. 2 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.

Stone County. All of Stone County.

Warren County. All that area lying within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where Halls Ferry Road intersects the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg, thence southeast along said road to the point of its intersection with the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 E., thence south along the range line to the SE corner sec. 42, T. 15 N., R. 3 E., thence west along the section line to the Mississippi River, thence north along the east bank of the Mississippi River to said corporate limits, and thence along the south corporate limits to the point of beginning.

Wayne County. Secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 7 N., R. 5 W., secs. 24, 25, and 36, T.

7 N., R. 6 W.; secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 8 N.,

R. 7 W.

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at the Anson-Union County line and extending easterly along the Seaboard Air Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to a due north-south line projected through the point of intersection of said railroad with the east corporate limits of Polkton, including all of the towns of Peachland and Polkton.

Brunswick County. All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County. That area included within a circle having a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Hope Mills, including all of the town of Hope Mills and all of the communities of Cumberland and Roslin.

Duplin County. That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Warsaw; and an area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected northeast and southwest along and beyond the north Corporate limits of Warsaw and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 117 with said highway as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

Edgecombe County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Edgecombe County.

Harnett County. An area 4 miles wide bounded on the north by the Hartnett-Wake County line and extending along U. S. Highway No. 15-A with said highway as a center line for a distance of 5 miles.

Jones County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due east and due west at the Atlantic Coast Line siding at Ravenswood, approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot in Polksville, and extending southerly with said railroad as a center line for a distance of 3 miles.

Nash County. That portion of the city of Rocky Mount lying in Nash County.

New Hanover County. That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all of the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Onslow County. That area 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide extending along U. S. Highway 17 with said highway as a center line from Southwest Creek on the south to Starky Creek on the north, including all of the city of Jacksonville; and all of that portion of Onslow County included within the boundaries of the Camp Lejeune Marine Base.

Pender County. All of that portion of Pender County lying west of a line parallel to and 8 miles west of the Pender-Onslow County line.

Union County. An area 2 miles wide beginning at a line projected due north and due south from a point where the west corporate limits of Marshville intersect the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and extending easterly with said railroad as a center line to the Union-Anson County line, including all of the town of Marshville.

Wake County. An area 4 miles wide bounded on the east by a line projected due north and due south for 2 miles on each side of the point of intersection of U. S. Highway No. 15-A and the Norfolk Southern Railway, approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Norfolk Southern Railway depot in Fuquay Springs and extending westerly and southwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 15-A with said highway as a center line to the Wake-Harnett County line, including all of the town of Fuquay Springs.

Wayne County. All of Goldsboro Township, including all of the city of Goldsboro; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the west boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northwesterly along U. S. Highway No. 70 with said highway as a center line to the

Wayne-Johnston County line; an area 2 miles wide beginning at the north boundary of Goldsboro Township and extending northerly along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad with said railroad as a center line to the Wayne-Wilson County line, including all of the towns of Pikeville and Fremont; and an area bounded on the north by the Atlantic and East Carolina Railway, on the west by Stony Creek, on the south by the Neuse River, and on the east by a line beginning at the junction of U. S. Highway No. 70 and North Carolina State Highway 111 and extended due north and due south to its intersections with the north and south boundaries, including all of Seymour Johnson Field.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort County. That area bounded on the east by Wimbee Creek and Bull River, on the south by Whale Branch and the Coosaw River, on the west by Haulover Creek, and on the north by an imaginary line parallel to and one-half mile north of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad between Wimbee and Haulover Creeks.

Fairfield County. That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the intersection of South Carolina State Highways 22 and 227, approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the city of Winnsboro.

TENNESSEE

Hamilton County. That area included within a circle having a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius and center at the office of the Shell Oil Corporation bulk plant located on Jersey Pike Road.

Hardeman County. That area included within a circle having a 3-mile radius and center at the courthouse in Bolivar.

Shelby County. All that area included within a boundary beginning at the confluence of the Loosahatchie River with the Mississippi River, thence upstream along the Loosahatchie River to a point where it is crossed by the Benjestown Road, thence south along this road to Carrollton Road, thence due east to Hindman Ferry Road, thence south along this road to Wolf River, thence upstream along Wolf River to the point where it is crossed by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, thence west along said railway to its intersection with White Station Road, thence south along White Station Road to its intersection with U. S. Highway 72, thence west along U. S. Highway 72 to the point where it is intersected by Mount Moriah Road, thence south and east along Mount Moriah Road to the point where it intersects Nonconnah Creek, thence downstream along Nonconnah Creek to the point where it intersects the Airways Road, thence south along the Airways Road to the point where it intersects the Capleville Whitehaven Road, thence west along the Capleville Whitehaven Road to the intersection with the Weaver Road, thence north along the Weaver Road to the point where it is intersected by the Mitchell Road, thence west and north along the Mitchell Road and the Negro Shely Forest to the Tennessee Chute, thence north along the Tennessee Chute and the Mississippi River to the point of beginning; that area included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Memphis-Arlington and Pea Point Roads; and that area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the junction of the Macon Road with the Germantown Road, excluding that part of such area lying in the Shelby County Penal Farm.

Tipton County. That area within the corporate limits of the town of Mason.

This amendment makes additions to the regulated areas in Baldwin, Conecuh, Mobile, and Wilcox Counties, Alabama; Jackson County, Florida; Baldwin and Dodge Counties, Georgia; Tangipahoa and Washington Parishes, Louisiana; Clarke, Jasper, and Leake Counties, Mississippi; and Shelby County, Tennessee. Portions of Marengo County, Alabama, and Hardeman County, Tennessee, are included in the regulated area for the first time.

It is necessary to take immediate action with respect to the newly regulated areas in order to control the movement therefrom of articles that might spread the white-fringed beetle. Accordingly, pursuant to section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a), (c)) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of this amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 143, 161, 162.)

This amendment shall be effective April 14, 1955, and shall supersede the amendment extending regulated areas, effective February 1, 1954 (19 F. R. 506).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of April 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 13, 1955, 8:50 a. m.; 20 F. R. 2450.]

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated areas.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that, effective April 14, 1955, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162) and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 143), has amended the white-fringed beetle regulations in 7 CFR Supp. 301.72-2, as amended, to include as regulated areas additional areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., April 19, 1955; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., April 18, 1955; the Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1955; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1955; the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., April 19, 1955; and the News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., April 15, 1955.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

Bureau of Post Office Operations,
Division of Mail Classification,
Washington 25, D. C., May 24, 1955.

POSTMASTER: There is enclosed a copy of an amendment to White-Fringed Beetle Quarantine Order No. 72, effective April 14, 1955, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This amendment extends the regulated areas to include parts of Marengo County, Alabama, and Hardeman County, Tennessee. Additional areas have also been added to those already under regulation in Baldwin, Conecuh, Mobile, and Wilcox Counties, Alabama; Jackson County, Florida; Baldwin and Dodge Counties, Georgia; Tangipahoa and Washington Parishes, Louisiana; Clarke, Jasper, and Leake Counties, Mississippi; and Shelby County, Tennessee.

Please cooperate in the enforcement of this and any other plant quarantine affecting your area as required by Section 125.41, Postal Manual.

N. R. ABRAMS,
Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

TWO CALIFORNIA COUNTIES INCLUDED WITHIN WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST INFECTED AREAS

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1955.

Two California counties—Calaveras and Tuolumne—have been removed from those designated as noninfected with white-pine blister rust in Federal quarantine regulations aimed at preventing the spread of this white pine-destroyer, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. The finding of infections on either white pine trees or currant or gooseberry bushes is responsible for the changed status of these two counties. The amended quarantine regulations will be effective September 30.

Another amendment to the regulations restores an exception that allows movement of white pines into noninfected States when the trees are certified as coming from a disease-protected nursery and are intended for reforestation purposes. This exception was revoked in 1952 because noninfected States had indicated that they were able to grow within their noninfected areas the quantities of white-pine seedlings they require for reforestation. This has not proved feasible in all noninfected States. Consequently, there has been a request for restoration of the deleted provisions.

A further amendment discontinues the special treatment accorded a small portion of California that had been designated as a white-pine blister rust control area. A control area status is no longer considered necessary to supplement the State's control program. Instead State authority is being invoked to compel the removal of any planted currants or gooseberries—alternate hosts of white-pine blister rust—that might spread infection in the former control area.

The regulations continue the embargo on all interstate movement of European black currants, the most important alternate host of the disease, into pine-producing States.

Areas of the United States designated as noninfected with the white-pine blister rust now comprise Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the southern two-thirds of California.

P. P. C.—Q. 63, Amdt. Regs. & Admn. Instrs.

Effective September 30, 1955

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

On August 31, 1955, there was published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 6386) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of certain regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63 relating to the white-pine blister rust. After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and under the authority of section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-3a, 301.63-3 (a) (1), 301.63-5 (a) (1), 301.63-6, and 301.63-7 of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63 (7 CFR, 1954 Supp., 301.63-1, 301.63-3a, 301.63-3 (a) (1), 301.63-5 (a) (1), 301.63-6, and 301.63-7) are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 301.63-1 is amended by adding thereto a paragraph (i) to read as follows:

(i) *White-pine certificate.* An official form issued by the Plant Pest Control Branch authorizing the interstate movement of five-leaved pines for reforestation purposes into noninfected States from nurseries in States outside thereof which are certified by the Plant Pest Control Branch as being adequately protected from blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock.

2. Section 301.63-3a is amended by deleting from the introductory paragraph thereof the word "California" and by deleting the portion therein relating to the movement into California of European black currant plants, and gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants.

3. Section 301.63-3 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Movement of five-leaved pines.* (1) As provided in § 301.63-5 (a), five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprised of the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into these areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch.

4. Section 301.63-5 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.63-5. *Conditions governing interstate movement of regulated articles—*
(a) *Five-leaved pines.* (1) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all of those south

thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the United States, except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch.

5. Section 301.63-6 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.63-6 Conditions governing the issuance and use of white-pine certificates and control-area permits—(a) *White-pine certificates.* Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of white pine into the noninfected areas as designated in § 301.63-5 (a) (1) from points outside thereof may be issued for such pine when it is intended for reforestation purposes and when it has been grown in nurseries adequately protected from white-pine blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock as determined by the Plant Pest Control Branch. Application for white-pine certificates shall be made to the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) *Control-area permits.* Control-area permits may be issued for the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, except for European black currants, into control areas as designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch when the planting locations are not within infective distance of protected pine and movement thereto of such plants is not prohibited. Applications for control-area permits shall be made to the Federal representative in the State of destination as designated in the administrative instructions, giving names and addresses of consignee and consignor and kind and number of plants to be shipped.

(c) *Use of certificates and permits.* White-pine certificates or control-area permits, when required as a condition of interstate movement of regulated articles, must be securely attached to the outside of each container of regulated articles, except that for carload and other bulk shipments by rail, the certificate or permit shall accompany the waybill and for shipment by truck or other road vehicle the certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery of the shipment.

6. Section 301.63-7 is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.63-7 Cancellation of white-pine certificates and control-area permits. White-pine certificates and control-area permits issued under the provisions of these regulations may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Plant Pest Control Branch for failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations, or whenever the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the spread of the white-pine blister rust.

These amendments to the regulations restore provisions, deleted in an amendment effective April 25, 1952, which allow the movement of five-leaved pines into noninfected States when such pines are intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when they are accompanied by a certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch. These provisions were deleted in 1952 because noninfected States had indicated that they were able to grow within their noninfected areas the quantities of white-pine seedlings they require for reforestation. This has not proved feasible in all noninfected States. Consequently, there has been a request for the restoration of the deleted provisions.

The amendment of § 301.63-3 (a) (1), also deletes therefrom reference to the States of Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee, in order to conform this subsection to a similar revision of § 301.63-5 (a) (1) effective April 25, 1952.

Another amendment deletes Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties from the portion of California designated as noninfected in §§ 301.63-3 (a) (1) and 301.63-5 (a) (1). Furthermore, all reference to California is deleted from the administrative instructions designating white-pine blister rust control areas. The latter restriction is no longer necessary to supplement the control program in the State, since State authority is utilized to compel the removal of any planted ribes that might spread infection in localities that comprised the former California control area.

Most of the foregoing amendments constitute a relieving of restrictions heretofore in effect. All amendments should be made effective as soon as possible in order to be of maximum benefit in preventing the interstate spread of the white-pine blister rust and in permitting the movement of five-leaved pines under certain conditions. Good cause is found, therefore, for issuing them effective

less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register, as provided in section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003).

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These amendments shall be effective September 30, 1955.
Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of September 1955.

[SEAL]

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 29, 1955, 8:52 a. m.; 20 F. R. 7284.]
[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended effective September 30, 1955, sections 301.63-1, 301.63-3a, 301.63-3 (a) (1), 301.63-5 (a) (1), 301.63-6, and 301.63-7 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63 to 301.63-9, inclusive). The purposes of the amendments are to restore an exception in § 301.63-5 in order to allow the movement of five-leaved pines into noninfected States when they have been certified as originating in disease-protected nurseries, and are intended for reforestation purposes; to make corresponding amendments in §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7; to delete Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties, California, from the area designated as noninfected; to delete all reference to California in administrative instructions designating white-pine blister rust control areas; and to conform § 301.63-3 to a previous amendment of § 301.63-5. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., October 7, 1955; the Bee, Sacramento, Calif., October 4, 1955; the Post, Denver, Colo., October 5, 1955; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., October 4, 1955; the New Mexican, Santa Fe, N. Mex., October 10, 1955; and the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 5, 1955.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

Federal Quarantine No. 63, as revised effective September 30, 1955, prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines originating in other areas into the following States:

Arizona.

California. Noninfected part comprised of the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all those counties south thereof.

Colorado.

Nevada.

New Mexico.

Utah.

Exception.—When the pines are intended for reforestation purposes and they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection and are accompanied by a white pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, they may be shipped in from any part of the United States.

The quarantine regulations continue the embargo on all interstate movement of European black currant plants into pine-producing States.

Postmasters are requested to exercise care in the acceptance for mailing of any plants or parts of plants.

[Reprint from Postal Bulletin, December 29, 1955.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. 426, Revised, Supplement No. 1
(to B. E. P. Q. 426, Revised)

APRIL 25, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

IMPORTATION OF OLIVE PLANTS BY PRIVATE SHIPMENT PROHIBITED

(Decree No. 10869 of June 17, 1953)

1. The importation of olive plants or parts thereof is prohibited.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY FOR GOVERNMENT IMPORTATIONS

2. Only shipments consigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may be introduced, for experimental purposes and to complete collections of varieties of private owners. In each case they will be disinfected in the isolation chambers of the Ministry, and quarantine may be established under the conditions set forth by the Ministry.

3. The plants and parts thereof which are introduced must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate, and a certificate attesting to the variety, issued by a competent authority in the country of origin.

4. Buenos Aires shall be considered the only port through which olive plants or parts thereof may be introduced.

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

P. Q. 448, Revised (Formerly B. E. P. Q. 448)

DECEMBER 7, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BELGIAN CONGO

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Belgian Congo has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Henry Blum, Plant Quarantine Branch, from various Ordinances promulgated by the Economic Affairs Service of the Belgian Congo Government and was reviewed by officials of that Service.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

H. S. DEAN,
Acting Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BELGIAN CONGO

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

PLANTS AND SEEDS

(Ordinance No. 53/5 of Apr. 9, 1915)
(Katanga Ordinance No. 1 of Jan. 10, 1931)¹

Every shipment of plants, tubers or seeds imported into the Colony must be accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring the shipment to be free from cryptogamic disease or infectious agents. Plant products found to be attacked by any cryptogamic disease or infectious agent will be treated at the expense of the importer or, if necessary, destroyed.

This restriction also applies to importations of plants, tubers, or seeds into the Province of Katanga.

¹ Information contained in Foreign Service Despatch No. 101 dated September 19, 1955.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

MAIZE

(Ordinance No. 51/431 of Dec. 22, 1952)

The importation of Maize is prohibited in order to prevent the introduction into the Colony of corn leaf rust (*Puccinia polysora* Underw.)

WATER HYACINTH¹

(Ordinance No. 51/162 of May 4, 1955)

The importation into, or transit through, Belgian Congo of water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) is prohibited.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER PERMIT

BANANA PLANTS

(Ordinance No. 207 of July 16, 1942)

The importation of cultivated or wild banana plants is prohibited except under a permit obtained in advance from the Governor General.

CACAO PLANTS

(Ordinance No. 51/169 of May 19, 1948)

The importation of propagating material of cacao plants is prohibited except under a permit obtained in advance from the Governor General.

COFFEE PLANTS

(Ordinance No. 95 of May 24, 1922)

The importation of coffee plants or parts thereof is prohibited except under a permit obtained in advance from the Governor General.

COTTON SEED

(Decree of June 18, 1947)

The importation of cotton seed for planting is prohibited except under a special permit from the Governor General.

This prohibition does not apply to importations for the experimental stations of the Colony.

SEEDS AND PLANTS FOR SILKWORM CULTURE

(Ordinance No. 134 of May 16, 1946)

The importation of seeds or other propagating plants for silkworm culture is prohibited except under a permit obtained in advance from the Governor General.

SUNFLOWER PLANTS

(Ordinance No. 51/172 of May 24, 1950)

The importation of propagating material of sunflower plants is prohibited except under a permit obtained in advance from the Governor General.

P. Q. 514, Third Revision (Formerly B. E. P. Q. 514)

OCTOBER 28, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Henry Blum, Plant Quarantine Branch, from The Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations of December 22, 1954, established by Order-in-Council P. C. 1954-2021, issued under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act, Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47, as amended. It was reviewed by

¹ Information contained in Foreign Service Despatch No. 101 dated September 19, 1955.

Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The regulations apply to all provinces of the Dominion, including Newfoundland.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

BASIC LEGISLATION

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT

Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47, as amended, An Act to Prevent the Introduction or Spreading of Insects, Pests and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation.

The Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations of December 22, 1954, issued under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, provide that no plant shall be admitted into Canada except in accordance with the regulations. Further provisions of these Regulations refer mainly to domestic matters relating to Inspector's authority, inspection and certification of plants prior to shipment either within Canada or for export, methods of enforcing control measures, etc. The Regulations made under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act by all previous Orders in Council are hereby revoked.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes from certain countries other than the United States. (Par. 5 (a) (1))

Plants with soil from certain countries, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico. (Par. 5 (a) (2))

Plants and parts thereof, including seeds but not the fruit, of *Ribes*. (Par. 5 (a) (3))

Plants, except seeds, of *Larix* from countries other than the United States. (Par. 5 (a) (4))

Plants, except seeds, of *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*. (Par. 5 (a) (5))

Plants, including seeds, of all species of barberry, in the genera *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis*, with certain exceptions. (Par. 5 (a) (6))

Plants, including seeds, of all buckthorns included in the genus *Rhamnus*, with certain exceptions. (Par. 5 (a) (7))

Plants, except seeds, of *Salix* (willow) from Europe. (Par. 5 (a) (8))

Plants except seeds, of *Corylus* (hazel, cob, and filbert) into British Columbia from certain States of the United States. (Par. 5 (b))

Note: Certain sections of the regulations dealing with importations from countries other than the United States or with domestic procedure upon arrival of shipments in Canada have been omitted from this circular.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Nursery stock, including tree and shrub seeds. (Par. 6-11)

Potatoes from certain States of the United States. (Par. 12)

Plants from Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth areas. (Par. 13)

Chestnut plants, including seeds. (Par. 14)

Stone fruit trees and parts thereof. (Par. 15)

Fruit trees and parts thereof, including seeds and fruits (Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth), into British Columbia. (Par. 16)

Corn and Corn products from the United States. (Par. 17)

Broomcorn from countries other than the United States. (Par. 18)

Plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. (Par. 19)

Fruits and vegetables from Hawaii. (Par. 20)

Wheat from certain States of the United States. (Par. 21)

Insects, pests, or diseases for scientific or educational purposes. (Par. 22)

Fruits and vegetables from the United States. (Par. 23)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Flower, vegetable and field crop seeds
Onion sets
Garlic bulbs and bulbils
Mushroom spawn
Aquatic plants from the United States

GENERAL REGULATIONS

INTERPRETATION

1. In these regulations,

(a) "Nursery stock" includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except the following: Flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbils and mushroom spawn from all countries, aquatic plants from the United States; seed potatoes and potato eyes from the United States other than Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia.

(b) "Pest" or "disease" includes any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes); any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, Nematodes); any form of protozoa; any form of fungi (as, for example, rusts, smuts, moulds and yeasts); any form of bacteria; any form of viruses and any form of similar or allied organisms which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants or parts thereof, but does not include honey bees or earthworms of the family *Lumbricidae* used for fish bait or soil culture.

(c) "Plant" or "plants" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom or any part or product thereof.

2. The introduction or admission of plants into Canada is permitted only as provided in these regulations.

3. The Minister of Agriculture may by special permit authorize the introduction or admission into Canada, for scientific or educational purposes, of any plant the introduction or admission of which is prohibited by these regulations.

4. Inspectors are authorized to enter any premises, lands, nursery, train, ship, aircraft, vehicle or other carrier where there is reason to believe that any pest or disease is or may be present or where there are plants which prevent the successful control of any pest or disease. Inspectors may require the imported plants or any carrier thereof to be held for examination at the risk and expense of the owner. Any imported plants found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease shall be subjected to treatment, destroyed, or returned to the shipper, at the discretion of the inspector.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

5. (a) The importation into Canada of the following plants is prohibited:

(1) Potatoes (*Solanum* spp.) for seed or other purposes, from Europe, The Azores Islands, the Canary Islands, and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(2) Plants with sand, soil or earth; sand, soil or earth; and packing material containing sand, soil or earth, from all countries except the following: United States of America, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the last two under certain conditions as provided in paragraph 19), Holland, Belgium, Bermuda, and the West Indies (including Cuba and the Bahamas), Asia under certain conditions, and such other countries as may later establish a Golden Nematode survey and control program.

(3) Plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds of *Ribes americanum*, *R. bracteosum*, *R. hudsonianum*, *R. nigrum* and *R. petiolare* and their horticultural varieties, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.

(4) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genus *Larix* from countries other than the United States.

(5) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genera *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*, including logs, burls, or wood with bark attached, whether in the raw or manufactured state, from all countries unless each shipment of logs, bark or wood has been kiln dried at a temperature of one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit for twelve hours with relative humidity of eighty-five percent and is accompanied by an affidavit signed by the shipper declaring such treatment has been carried out.

(6) Plants, including seeds, of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of barberry, in the genera *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis*, except such species, hybrids and horticultural varieties which have been determined on the authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division, to be immune to black stem-rust of wheat, *Puccinia graminis* (Pers.), from all countries.

(7) Plants, including seeds, of all buckthorns included in the genus *Rhamnus*, except such species which have been determined on authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division, to be immune to crown rust of oats, *Puccinia coronata* (Cda.), from all countries.

(8) Plants, including roots and cuttings for propagation of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of *Salix* (willow), from Europe.

(b) The importation into the Province of British Columbia of plants, except seeds, of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of the genus *Corylus* (hazel, cob and filbert), from the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and all States of the United States east thereof, is prohibited.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

NURSERY STOCK

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

6. (a) Before any nursery stock may be imported, an application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief, Plant Protection Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every such application shall be signed by the importer and shall specify:

- (1) The quantity and kind of the nursery stock;
- (2) The country and locality therein of origin;
- (3) The destination of the nursery stock;
- (4) The name and address of the consignor and of the consignee;
- (5) Whether the nursery stock will be forwarded by freight, express or mail; and

(6) Particulars of air transportation, when applicable.

(b) The importer shall notify the shipper of the permit number.

(c) The permit shall be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Customs port of entry before delivery of the nursery stock can be obtained.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph 3, no permit will be issued for any nursery stock the importation of which is prohibited by these regulations.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

7. (a) Each shipment of nursery stock originating in a country maintaining an inspection service shall be accompanied by a phytopathological certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of the country of origin, certifying that the nursery stock in respect to which the certificate was issued was thoroughly examined at the time of packing by the said official or his authorized agent and was found, to the best of his knowledge, to be substantially free from injurious diseases and pests, and that the consignment is believed to conform to the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, both as stated in any additional declaration and otherwise.

(b) Any special declaration required by these regulations may be incorporated into the certificate of inspection.

(c) Each shipment of nursery stock from countries where the Golden Nematode is known to occur shall be covered by a special declaration to be incorporated into the certificate of inspection establishing that, through official soil sampling or other official investigation, the nursery stock included in the shipment was grown under conditions indicating apparent freedom from the Golden Nematode, *Heterodera rostochiensis* (Wr.).

(d) Shipments from countries where the Golden Nematode is not known to occur shall be covered by a declaration to that effect on the certificate of inspection.

(e) The special declarations relating to the Golden Nematode in (c) and (d) above, do not apply to importations from the United States (including the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska), Bermuda and the West Indies (including Cuba and the Bahamas).

(f) The original certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and shall be furnished to the inspector at the port of importation by

the transportation company; where shipments are made by mail the certificate shall be enclosed within the container.

(g) Each container of nursery stock shall have attached thereto a copy of the certificate of inspection.

(h) Each certificate of inspection and copy thereof shall state the country, and the locality therein, where the nursery stock was grown, and the date of inspection.

(i) Both the original certificate of inspection and the copy thereof shall bear the official seal of the authorized inspection service of the country of origin; the actual signature of the authorized official shall appear on the original certificate of inspection, but on the copy thereof the signature may be either actual or reproduced.

(j) Special certificates required by specific requirements of these regulations shall be provided in addition to the certificate of inspection if not incorporated therein; the original certificate shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and a copy of the certificate shall be attached to each container.

RESHIPMENT OF FOREIGN NURSERY STOCK FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA

In an exchange of views with the Plant Protection Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, regarding the reshipment of foreign nursery stock from the United States to Canada, that Division has emphasized the requirement of certification.

The Canadian regulation stipulates that all plant material for propagation purposes imported from any country shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized inspector in that country. The Plant Protection Division informs us that importations into the United States, cleared from customs and released into the domestic commerce of the United States and then reshipped to Canada, are regarded as United States exports and should be covered by certificates of inspection according to these regulations.

We are also informed that under the same regulations shipments which have physically arrived in the United States but which were refused entry on account of pests cannot be entered into Canada upon reshipment there from the United States because a certificate of inspection as to freedom from pests obviously could not be issued by an authorized official in this country.

MARKING OF CONTAINERS

8. Each container of nursery stock, in addition to bearing a copy of the certificate of inspection, shall be clearly marked with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and the permit number, and shall also bear a declaration showing the quantity and kind of nursery stock contained therein, unless such information is contained on the copy of the certificate of inspection.

PORTS OF IMPORTATION

9. (a) Nursery stock originating in any country, imported into Canada other than by mail, shall be routed through any one of the following ports only:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| St. John's, Newfoundland | Windsor, Ont. |
| Halifax, N. S. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Saint John, N. B. | Estevan, Sask. |
| Montreal, Que. | Lethbridge, Alta. |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Vancouver, B. C. |
| Niagara Falls, Ont. | Victoria, B. C. |

(b) Nursery stock in small quantities may be imported by mail or air express or air freight through the following ports, in addition to those listed above:

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Toronto, Ont. | Edmonton, Alta. |
| London, Ont. | |

(c) An importer intending to import nursery stock by mail shall so indicate on the application for permit; a mailing label will then be furnished to the importer with the permit; the importer shall forward the label to the shipper, who shall attach it to the outside of the package of nursery stock.

IMPORT INSPECTION

10. Unless otherwise directed by an inspector, nursery stock entering Canada shall be inspected at one of the ports of importation designated in paragraph 9 before being allowed to proceed to destination.

TREATMENT OF INFESTED OR INFECTED NURSERY STOCK

11. If, on inspection, any nursery stock is found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, it shall be subjected to treatment or destroyed, to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector. Any case, package and packing in which the nursery stock has been contained shall also be treated or destroyed. At the discretion of the inspector and where no apparent danger exists, condemned nursery stock may be returned to the shipper, but all details and costs related to the return of such nursery stock shall be arranged between the importer and the shipper.

POTATOES

12. The importation into Canada is prohibited of potatoes (*Solanum* spp.), for seed or other purposes, from the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the potatoes comprised therein were grown outside of any area that had been quarantined for the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.

(Note: Potatoes from any State of the United States must be accompanied by a grade certificate.)

PLANTS, ETC., FROM GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH AREAS

13. The importation into Canada is prohibited of all nursery stock from gypsy moth or brown-tail moth areas, including all plants for the purpose of propagation or further growth, but not including plants grown in and shipped from a greenhouse, flower bulbs or perennial roots; the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces; forest products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood and lumber, and stone and quarry products from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, and from such areas of the State of New York as may be regulated from time to time under the Gypsy and Brown-tail moth quarantine maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture or by a State Department of Agriculture, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection, issued and signed by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture or a State Department of Agriculture, establishing that the shipment was examined and found free from infestation by either the gypsy moth or brown-tail moth.

CHESTNUT PLANTS

14. The importation into Canada is prohibited of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the genus *Castanea* from Europe, Asia and the United States of America, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin to the effect that the plants (including seeds) covered by the certificate are believed to be resistant to the chestnut bark disease, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.)

A. A.

VIRUS DISEASE OF STONE FRUITS

15. (a) The importation into Canada is prohibited of all species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties of sweet cherry, *Prunus avium* (including Mazzard seedling stock), sour cherry *P. cerasus*, chokecherry *P. virginiana* (including var. *demissa*), Mahaleb cherry *P. mahaleb*, Bessey cherry *P. besseyi*, peach *P. persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, almond *P. amygdalus*, apricot *P. armeniaca*, plum *P. domestica*, Japanese plum *P. salicina*, and Damson plum *P. insititia*, including trees, rootstock, cuttings, scions and budsticks, from the United States of America to areas of Canada designated in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) below, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the material included in the shipment was grown in a nursery or other source which was duly inspected during the growing season and is believed to be free from the virus diseases listed in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), and such other virus diseases as may be designated from time to time by the Destructive Insect and Pest Advisory Board:

(1) Cherry stock:

To British Columbia—Albino Cherry, Cherry Buckskin, Pink Fruit and Little Cherry.

To other provinces—Albino Cherry, Cherry Buckskin, Pink Fruit, Little Cherry and Twisted Leaf.

(2) Peach, nectarine, almond, apricot and plum stock:

To British Columbia—Phony Peach, Peach Mosaic, Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Yellow Leaf Roll.

To other provinces—Phony Peach, Peach Mosaic and Yellow Leaf Roll.

(b) *Provided*, however, that this paragraph does not apply to *Prunus* stock imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges or the Canada or provincial Departments of Agriculture, when a special permit has been issued by the Chief, Plant Protection Division, with the prior authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division.

HOSTS OF ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH

16. The importation into the Province of British Columbia is prohibited of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*), nectarine, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruit and seeds, unless.

(a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from a nursery, orchard, or other source in a district which had been inspected by an authorized official, and that the Oriental Fruit Moth, *Grapholita (Laspeyresia) molesta* Busck, is not known to occur either on the premises from which it was shipped, or in the district in which it was produced, or

(b) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment was fumigated with methyl bromide as prescribed hereunder:

FRESH FRUIT

At 80° F., 1 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

At 70° F., 1.5 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

At 60° F., 2 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

At 50° F., 2.5 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

At 40° F., 3 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

TREES, PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF

At 70° F., 2 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 4 hours.

At 60° F., 3 lb. methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 4 hours.

CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

17. (a) The importation into Canada is prohibited of all cornstalks, including sorghums, broomcorn, popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, corn on the cob, shelled corn, and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia from the United States of America, unless

(1) The corn and corn parts specified herein have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., or

(2) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or air-tight vault as prescribed in the schedules hereunder, or

(3) Each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the corn has been examined and found free from the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., and corn cob and corn stalk debris, or

(4) Each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the shelled corn had been passed through a screen of half-inch mesh or less, and is believed to be free from corn parts capable of harboring a larva of the European corn borer.

(5) Each shipment of such corn or corn parts is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that the corn or corn parts contained in the shipment originated in a State in which the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., is not known to occur.

FUMIGATION SCHEDULES

FOR BROOM CORN, CORN STALKS AND CORN COBS

(1) VACUUM FUMIGATION:

Vacuum fumigation under sustained reduced pressure throughout the exposure period, following introduction of the fumigant, of not more than two inches of absolute mercurial pressure (28-inch vacuum at sea level) with one or other of the following two fumigants:

HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS (HCN)

| Temperature of the vault and commodity to be not less than— | Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space | Exposure period (hours) | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | 60° F. | 2.5 Not less than 3 hours. |

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

| Temperature of the vault and commodity | Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space | Exposure period (hours) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | | 60° F. or above | 2.5 |
| 55° F.—59° F. | 4 | 2.5 | | |
| 40° F.—49° F. | 5 | 2.5 | | |

(2) ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION IN AN AIR-TIGHT VAULT:

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

| Temperature of the vault and commodity | Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space | Exposure period (hours) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | | 60° F. or above | 2.5 |
| 55° F.—59° F. | 3.0 | 16 | | |
| 50° F.—54° F. | 3.5 | 16 | | |
| 45° F.—49° F. | 4.0 | 16 | | |
| 40° F.—44° F. | 4.5 | 16 | | |

FOR DRIED CORN INCLUDING SEED CORN AND POPCORN ON THE COB

(1) VACUUM FUMIGATION:

The temperatures, dosages and exposure period shall be as for broom corn, corn stalks and corn cobs. (See also "Note" following.)

(2) ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION IN AN AIR-TIGHT VAULT:

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

| Temperature of the vault and commodity | Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space | Exposure period (hours) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | 60° F. or above | 12-18 |
| 60° F. or above | 1 | 4 | | |
| 55° F. or above | 3 | 4 | | |
| 50°—59° F. | 4 | 4 | | |

FOR GREEN SWEET CORN ON THE COB

ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION ONLY WITH METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br):

| Temperature of the vault and commodity | Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space | Exposure period (hours) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | | 70° F. or above | 2.5 |
| 60°—69° F. | 3 | 3 | | |
| 50°—59° F. | 3 | 4 | | |

(Note: (1) Adequate ventilation of the fumigant from the products shall be provided before the shipment is released for movement.

(2) A fan shall be used in atmospheric vaults to provide adequate distribution of the fumigant.

(3) Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br) should not be used to fumigate seed corn at temperatures below 50° F., or when the moisture content of the seed is over 12 per cent.)

BROOMCORN FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES

18. The importation into Canada is prohibited of all broomcorn, including samples and brooms manufactured from broomcorn from countries other than the United States, during the period May 15 to August 15, but such broomcorn may be imported during the period August 16 to May 14 following, inclusive, under a permit and through the ports of Halifax, N. S., Saint John, N. B., Quebec or Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B. C., or any other port named in the permit, subject to fumigation at Vancouver or Montreal. Shipments originating in other countries and transshipped from a port in the United States, during the period October 1 to the end of February, must be accompanied by a certificate of fumigation issued by an officer of the United States Department of Agriculture establishing that the shipment was fumigated in accordance with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture governing the admission of such shipments into the United States; or arrangements may be made by the importer to transport such shipments across the United States during the period October 1 to the end of February for fumigation in Canada.

PLANTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

19. The importation into Canada is prohibited of all nursery stock and plants for ornamental purposes or propagation with sand, soil or earth about the roots from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, unless:

- (a) The sand is clean ocean sand;
- (b) The sand, soil or earth is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture establishing that the sand, soil or earth has been so processed that no pest risk is involved; and
- (c) Each shipment of plants without soil is accompanied by a certificate of inspection in accordance with paragraph 7.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

20. The importation into Canada is prohibited of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state: raw peel of fruits of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoidea* and *Toddalioideae*, of the botanical family *Rutaceae*; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seed, from the Territory of Hawaii, unless accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment was inspected or treated to conform with regulations administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, as applying to the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.), the melon fly, *Dacus cucurbitae* Coq., the Oriental fruit fly, *Dacus dorsalis* Hendl., and all other insects, pests or diseases.

WHEAT FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

21. (a) Flag smut, *Urocystis tritici* (Koernicke).—The importation into Canada is prohibited of all species and varieties of wheat, including straw, bran, shorts and chaff from Australia, Asia, Africa, Europe, Chile and the States of Illinois, Kansas, Washington and Missouri in the United States, unless a permit for each importation has been procured by the importer from the Chief, Plant Protection Division, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin establishing that the material covered by the certificate was harvested in a locality where the disease flag smut, *Urocystis tritici* (Koernicke), is not known to exist; the application for permit shall give the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the quantity and kind of material to be imported, and the purpose of importation; the permit and certificate shall be presented with the other entry papers before the release of the shipment may be permitted by Customs; provided, however, that this paragraph does not apply to wheat seed imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges or the Department and provincial Departments of Agriculture when a special permit has been issued by the Chief, Plant Protection Division, with the prior authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division.

(b) Dwarf Bunt (race of *Tilletia caries* (D. C.) Tul.)—The importation into Canada is prohibited of all species and varieties of wheat, including straw, bran and chaff, from the States of Washington, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and New York, unless a permit for each importation has been procured

by the importer from the Chief, Plant Protection Division, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing the material covered by the certificate was harvested in a locality where the disease Dwarf Bunt (race of *Tilletia caries* (D. C.) Tul.), is not known to exist; the application for permit shall give the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the quantity and kind of material to be imported and the purpose of importation; the permit and certificate shall be presented with the other entry papers before release of the shipment may be permitted by Customs; provided, however, that this paragraph does not apply to wheat seed imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges, and the Department and provincial Departments of Agriculture when a special permit has been issued by the Chief, Plant Protection Division, with the prior authority of the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division.

IMPORTATIONS OF INSECTS, PESTS OR DISEASES FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

22. (a) The importation into Canada of living insects, pests and diseases is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth hereunder:

Any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals except honey bees, *Apis mellifera* (L.), belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes); any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms, except earthworms of the family *Lumbricidae*, commonly used for fish bait or soil culture (as, for example, Nematodes); any form of protozoa; any form of fungi (as, for example, rusts, smuts, moulds and yeasts); any form of bacteria; any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants, from all countries, unless:

(1) The proposed importation is to be used for scientific or educational purposes only;

(2) An application is submitted to the Chief, Plant Protection Division, providing the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor, and scientific name of the pest or disease, the institution or place of origin, quantity, number of containers, the purpose of the importation and the name and address of the institution where the material will be used;

(3) The application is approved by the Chief, Entomology Division or the Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division, or under the authority of either;

(4) A permit is issued by the Chief, Plant Protection Division, or his duly authorized representative;

(5) The importation is routed through one of the ports specified in paragraph 9, or through Belleville or Sault Ste. Marie, or other port of importation that may later be established;

(6) The forwarding label issued with the permit, designating the port through which the importation shall be routed, has been forwarded by the importer to the shipper and attached to the outside of each container; and

(7) A release certificate issued by an authorized inspector at the port of importation is presented by the importer with the permit at the Customs port of entry.

(b) Every importation authorized under section (a) is subject to inspection at the port of importation and may be held for further examination if, in the opinion of the inspector such importation includes insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit.

(c) Every importation held for further examination under section (b) shall, when found to include insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit be refused entry or destroyed.

GRADE CERTIFICATES FOR CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act. Acts, Orders and Regulations 62 of the Statutes 1935, Revised 1947. Administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division.)

23. The following fruits and vegetables are required to be accompanied by a Government inspection certificate ("D certificate") stating that, at the time and place of direct shipment to Canada, the produce "meets Canadian import requirements": Apples, apricots, asparagus, beets or carrots without tops, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, head lettuce, onions without tops, parsnips, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, potatoes, rhubarb (field grown), rutabagas and to-

matoes. The above-noted "Government Inspection Certificate" is issued by inspectors of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Shippers of the above fresh fruits and vegetables should be referred to that agency. An export certificate (Form EQ-875) is not required.

P. Q 407, Revised
(Formerly B. E. P. Q. 407)

JANUARY 4, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Denmark has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Mr. W. T. Owrey, Supervisor, Export Certification, Plant Quarantine Branch, from the English translations of the texts of Law No. 140 of July 1, 1927 and the Order of April 27, 1953, and was reviewed by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original texts should be consulted.

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

LEGISLATION

Act No. 140 of July 1, 1927
Orders of April 27, 1953 and May 24, 1954, issued by the Royal Danish Ministry of Agriculture

SUMMARY

Phytosanitary certificate: Required. (Section 17.)

Import permit: Required. (Section 5)

Ports of entry: (Custom Houses) Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Gedser, Kolding, Odense, Padborg (incl. Krusaa), and Tonder (incl. Saed), or such Customs Houses as may be approved, in particular cases, by the Danish Plant Quarantine Inspection Service. (Section 5)

SECTION 1

1. Plants and parts of plants must not be imported if any part of the consignment in question is infested with dangerous plant diseases or pests.

2. List of dangerous diseases and pests. (See attached List A.)

3. If, on inspection of a consignment, the Danish Plant Inspection Service should find that there has been, or is, imminent danger of an attack by plant diseases or pests other than those listed on the attached list and such diseases must be regarded as dangerous to plants cultivated in agriculture, horticulture, or forestry, the Inspection Service may, in exceptional cases, retain consignments for a period of up to 48 hours after the inspection was undertaken. Simultaneously, the Inspection Service shall lay before the Ministry of Agriculture the question as to whether importation should be permitted. Should the Ministry of Agriculture prohibit the importation of the consignment in question, compensation will be paid to the importer by the Treasury for any resultant loss caused by the prohibition. Compensation will not be paid, however, in cases where the importer has been advised beforehand by the Inspection Service that permission to import will, in all probability, be refused, or in cases where the importer is regarded as having known in some other way that permission to import the consignment would be refused.

PROHIBITED IMPORTS

SECTION 2

1. (a) Elm (*Ulmus* spp.): All species or varieties, including seed, elm bark, and unstripped elm logs.

- (b) *Berberis*: All species of berberis which must not be cultivated in Denmark, parts of these grafted berberis and berberis seed of any species whatsoever.
- (c) *Prunus americana* and *Prunus virginiana*.
- (d) Seeds of all stone-fruit trees.
- (e) Oak (*Quercus spp.*): Seeds of all species; *Castanea mollissima*, including seed.
- (f) Mould compost and animal manure.
- (g) Live insects, including eggs, larvae and pupae, also cultures of fungi and bacteria pathogenic to plants. This provision does not apply to bees, vid. Order No. 1 of January 2, 1952 concerning the prohibition of the importation of queen bees, live bees and wax combs.

SECTION 3

It is prohibited to import from countries which are infested by the San Jose scale, provided that such plants, branches, grafts, or similar parts of such plants are regarded as hosts for San Jose scale. (See List B attached.)

SPECIAL IMPORT PROVISIONS

SECTION 5

1. The plants and parts of plants, etc. dealt with in Section 6-10 may be imported on condition that they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (our new PQ-375 Export Certificate appears to meet Denmark's requirements), that the Danish Plant Inspection Service has issued a plant permit and that entry takes place through one of the following customs houses or such customs houses as may be approved:

| | | |
|------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Aalborg | Gedser | Padborg (including Krusaa) |
| Aarhus | Kolding | Tonder (including |
| Copenhagen | Odense | Saed) |
| Esbjerg | | |

3. The importation of plants and parts of plants must be:

(a) Direct from the orchard, nursery, market, garden, etc. or where the product, during its last season's growth and the grading and packing depots, are under the supervision of the Inspection Service of the exporting country. If the material is heeled in, graded, packed, etc. in a different locality from where grown, all the localities must be under the supervision of the inspection service. (Apparently all Federal certificates would have to be based on State certification.)

SECTION 6

1. Potatoes may be imported only on the granting of permission by the Ministry of Agriculture in each particular case.

2. As a rule permission to import seed potatoes will be granted only to State institutions and organizations of a more extensive character and then only for the introduction of such seed potatoes for scientific research, breeding purposes, or for the production of seed potatoes regarded as particularly desirable. Subject to other provisions in particular cases the permission will be granted on conditions:

(a) that the crops in the field from which the potatoes originate, on examination, at least twice during the period of growth, by the plant inspection service of the country in question, are found to be free from attacks of potato wart, potato root nematode, and Colorado potato beetle, and are reasonably free from other potato diseases and pests, and that the field is situated at a distance of at least 5 kilometers from any locality where potato wart has been found within the last 12 years, and at the same distance from any locality in which Colorado potato beetle or Japanese beetle has been found within the last 2 years, and furthermore that the soil of the field, after adequate soil sampling, has been found to be free from cysts of potato root nematode.

(b) that the consignment, at sample inspection carried out by the inspection service of the country in question, before dispatch has been found free from potato wart, potato root nematode, Colorado potato beetle, and other visible attacks of a dangerous nature, and is also reasonably free from earth.

(c) that the potatoes are packed in new, unused sacks or boxes, and that the sacks and/or boxes are closed with the seal of the inspection service in question.

(d) that entry into Denmark takes place in the spring before April 1.

(e) that the consignment, on arrival is examined by the Danish Plant Inspec-

tion Service, and declared by the Service to be free from potato wart, potato root nematode, Colorado potato beetle, and other visible attacks of a dangerous nature.

(f) that the potatoes, if deemed necessary by the Inspection Service, are disinfected with Derris, DDT, or similar preparations.

3. Permission to import table potatoes will be granted only in quite exceptional cases and, unless otherwise provided in particular cases, the permission will be issued on condition:

(a) that the place where the potatoes are grown is free from potato wart, potato root nematode, Colorado potato beetle and other dangerous attacks, and that it is situated at a distance of at least 5 kilometers from the nearest locality in which potato wart has been found during the last 12 years and in which Colorado potato beetle and/or Japanese beetle have been found during the last 2 years.

(b) that the consignment, on sample inspection prior to dispatch has been found to be free from potato wart, potato root nematode, Colorado potato beetle and other visible attacks of a dangerous nature, and that it is practically free from earth.

(c) that the consignment was graded and packed at a grading storehouse and not at the place where grown.

(d) that the consignment, on arrival, is examined by the Danish Plant Inspection Service and declared by the Service to be free from potato wart, potato root nematode, Colorado potato beetle and other visible plant attacks of a dangerous nature.

(e) that the consignment is packed in new, unused sacks or boxes.

(f) that the importation takes place only between January 1st and June 1st.

(g) that the potatoes are neither sold nor used as seed potatoes.

4. Potatoes in transit through Denmark must only take place on condition that permission has been previously obtained from the Service and only if the lots in question are marked with a clear label on which it is stated in unambiguous terms that the potatoes are not of Danish origin.

SECTION 7

1. Trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, including grafts, budsticks, cuttings, etc., and any such material as may be used for vegetative propagation and the place where it was grown shall have been found free from dangerous plant diseases and pests including Colorado potato beetle, wooly aphis, San Jose scale, on examination by the plant inspection service of the country of origin. In case of plants with roots the place they were grown shall have been found free from potato wart and potato root nematode cysts. The place shall be located at least 5 kilometers from any locality in which potato wart has been found during the last 12 years or in which Colorado potato beetle, Japanese beetle, or San Jose scale have been found during the last 2 years.

Carnation plants and parts thereof for vegetative propagation must come from cultures and breeding centers which have been systematically examined by the plant inspection service of the country of origin and found free of *Tortrix pronubana*.¹

2. The shipment must have been found free from the plant diseases and pests set forth in List A attached by sample inspection made shortly before being shipped.

3. Importation of the plants and parts of plants, except budsticks, listed in paragraph 1 must not be made between April 1 to September 30. However, under special weather conditions the Service may permit importation after April 1.

4. Plants which may be regarded as hosts for San Jose scale and parts of such plants must not originate in localities which are infested with this pest. If the aforementioned plants and parts of plants are from other localities, they shall be disinfected against the San Jose scale before being released to the importer. The Danish Plant Inspection Service, may, in special cases, upon application, grant permission to import without disinfection certain kinds of plants which have proved unable to withstand it. Furthermore, the Service may order plants and parts of plants to be subjected to disinfection against San Jose scale, if they originate in localities which are infested with this pest.

5. Disinfection may take place in the exporting country, provided that special arrangements exist between the Danish Plant Inspection Service and the plant

¹ This paragraph added by authority of Announcement of May 24, 1954, from the Ministry of Agriculture.

inspection service of the exporting country. In other cases disinfection shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Danish Plant Inspection Service and under the direction of the Service, but at the risk and expense of the importer.

6. Conifers and other Gymnosperms may be imported throughout the year without regard to time-limit and without any other disinfection provided that prior to shipment they are treated with insecticide approved by the Danish Plant Inspection Service.

7. Plants with earth-balled roots and bedding-out plants may be imported into Denmark, provided that special agreement between the Danish Plant Inspection Service and the plant inspection service of the exporting country has been reached on the question of disinfection and other precautions directed against the introduction in Denmark of dangerous plant diseases and pests.

SECTION 8

1. Flower bulbs, corms, and tubers may be imported into Denmark provided they have been subjected to inspection at the place where grown in accordance with provisions of Section 7, paragraph 1, and to sample inspection in accordance with the provisions of Section 7, paragraph 2.

2. Cut carnations must at the inspection prior to shipment be found free of dangerous plant diseases and pests.²

SECTION 9

Vegetables with roots, including onions, lettuce, and cauliflower, may be imported only during the period from November 1 to April 1 and at a sample inspection undertaken prior to shipment they must have been found free from dangerous plant diseases and pests.

SECTION 10

Lettuce seed must originate in fields whose crops, after inspection by the Plant Inspection Service of the country where the seed is grown during the season's growth have been found free from lettuce mosaic (*Lactura virus*).

SECTION 11

Potted plants which are not intended for sale or bedding-out may be imported into Denmark as household goods provided that a permit for the plants has been issued by the Danish Plant Inspection Service prior to their entry.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

SECTION 12

Fruit, vegetables without roots (except lettuce and cauliflower), seeds (except when prohibited or restricted (See Sections 2 and 10)), osmund roots, cut branches, leaves, and flowers for decoration (with the exception of cut carnations (See Section 8, paragraph 2)), may be imported without a phytosanitary certificate or permit, provided they are free from dangerous plant diseases and pests. If the cut parts of the plants are to be used for the purpose of propagation in Denmark, they may be imported only on surrender of a phytosanitary certificate and after a permit has been obtained.

PACKING MATERIALS, ETC.

SECTION 13

PROHIBITED

Hay, straw, grass, potato-haulms, and used sacks must not be used as packing for plants and parts of plants imported.

UNRESTRICTED

Sphagnum and other mosses, sawdust, wood shavings, hemp-husk, raw cellulose, corrugated cardboard, seaweed, reeds and rushes (*Phragmites*, *Juncus*, *Scirpus*), are permitted to be used as packing materials.

Plants and parts of plants imported must be as free from earth as possible.

² This paragraph added by authority of announcement of May 25, 1954, from the Ministry of Agriculture.

REJECTION AND CONDITIONAL IMPORT OF CONSIGNMENTS

SECTION 14

This section deals with the rejection and conditional import entry of consignments of restricted plants and parts of plants into Denmark of shipments which do not comply strictly with the import requirements.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED PLANTS, ETC.

SECTION 15

This section deals with the inspection of imported plants and parts of plants by the Danish Plant Inspection Service, including where, as a rule, the inspection shall take place.

By special arrangement with the Inspection Service of a foreign country, the Danish Plant Inspection Service, after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, may send their inspectors into the foreign country to carry out the examination at the place where the plant material is produced or at some other place in the country of origin of the plants and parts of plants intended for importation into Denmark.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION

SECTION 16

This section has to do with the placing of plants and parts of plants in quarantine, disinfection, field inspection and their release.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

SECTION 17

1. The certificate shall be issued by an official plant inspection service in the country in which the locality of origin of the plants is situated and shall be in the form laid down in the International Plant Protection Convention (Rome 1951). The certificate shall be written in the language of the country of export and in English, French, or German.

2. The certificate shall attest that the consignment complies with the health regulations laid down by Denmark, that the consignment or a representative portion thereof has been subjected to a thorough examination carried out by a competent official of the plant inspection service of the country of origin and that the consignment, to the best of the said official's knowledge, has been found substantially free from dangerous diseases and pests. The date of inspection shall appear on the certificate. Further, in case importation takes place by special permission for which additional information may be required, this shall be given in the column headed "Additional Declaration."

3. The certificate shall include a description of the consignment necessary for its identification, including a declaration of origin and a copy of the consignor's invoice stamped and signed by the plant inspection service of the exporting country. In case a certificate includes plants for several importers copies of the invoices for each of these must be attached.

4. Deals entirely with Danish Plant Inspection Service summary or notations they may put on the back of the certificate.

5. The certificate must contain adequate information and corrections must not be made unless it clearly appears that they have been made by an official of the plant inspection service concerned.

6. The certificate covering the consignment shall be based on the examination which shall have been made within 14 days prior to the dispatch of the consignment from the packing house.

PLANT PERMIT

SECTIONS 18 AND 19

These sections deal entirely with the issuing of an import permit by the Danish importer.

FEES, PENALTIES, ETC.

SECTIONS 20 AND 21

These sections deal entirely with the fees, penalties, etc. between the Danish Plant Quarantine Service and the importer.

SECTION 22

This order shall come into force on July 1, 1953. Order No. 140 of January 29, 1929, Order of July 17, 1929, Order No. 520 of October 25, 1946, Order No. 525 of October 25, 1946, with the appertaining Regulation No. 526 of the same date and Section 4 of Order No. 27 of February 11, 1953 are hereby abolished.

LIST A

DANGEROUS PLANT DISEASES:

Spindle tuber, and other viroses of potato
 Peach yellows, and other viroses in stone fruit trees
 Phloem necrosis, and other viroses in elm
 Rubus stunt, and other viroses in raspberry, blackberry, and other species of Rubus
 Yellow edge (*Fragaria virus 1*) and other viroses in strawberry
 Stunt and other viroses in chrysanthemum
 Lettuce mosaic (*Lactuca virus 1*)
 Oak wilt (*Chalara quercina*)
 Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi*)
 Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*)
 Red core (*Phytophthora fragariae*) in strawberry
 Poplar cancer (*Septoria musiva*)

DANGEROUS INSECTS:

Carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana*)³
 Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*)
 San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*)
 Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*)
 Wooly aphis (*Schizoneurus lanigera*)
 Cherry maggot (*Rhagoletis cerasi*)
 Fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

DANGEROUS NEMATODE:

Potato root nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*)

LIST B

Specification of Plants which must be considered hosts to San Jose scale (*ASPIDIOTUS PERNICIOSUS*):

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| Acacia | Fraxinus | Robinia |
| Acer | Juglans | Rosa |
| Aesculus | Ligustrum | Rubus (including blackberries and raspberries) |
| Amygdalus | Mespilus | Salix |
| Betula | Populus | Sambucus |
| Buxus | Prunus (including plums, peaches, cherries, myrobalan, and different ornamental bushes called cerasus or prunus) | Sarothamnus |
| Carpinus | Pyrus (including quince, pears, apples, and different ornamental plants called pirus or malus) | Sorbus |
| Castanea | Ribes (including red currants and gooseberries) | Spiraea |
| Chaenomeles | | Symporicarpus |
| Clematis | | Syringa |
| Cornus | | Tilia |
| Corylus | | Viburnum |
| Cotoneaster | | Vitis |
| Crataegus | | Ulmus (all imports prohibited) |
| Cydonia | | |
| Deutzia | | |
| Euonymus | | |
| Fagus | | |
| Forsythia | | |

³This paragraph added by authority of Announcement of May 25, 1954 from the Ministry of Agriculture.

P. Q. 405, Revised, Supplement No. 1
(to B. E. P. Q. 405, Revised)

APRIL 25, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

IMPORTATION OF PROHIBITED PLANTS PERMITTED TEMPORARILY FOR KASSEL EXHIBIT

IMPORT LICENSE REQUIRED

According to the Foreign Commerce Weekly of the Department of Commerce, issue of January 24, 1955, the importation of plants or parts thereof, generally prohibited, which are consigned to the management of the Federal Horticultural Exhibition at Kassel, may be imported under sanitary import license issued by the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture, and Forestry, upon recommendation of the exhibition management. Plants so permitted will be subject to clearance at Kassel.

The exhibition will be held from April 30 to October 16, 1955.

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

P. Q. 408, Revised, Supplement No. 2
(to B. E. P. Q. 408, Revised)

MARCH 31, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

The Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) Orders, 1949 and 1952, prohibit the importation of those plants, including all parts thereof except the seeds, listed in the First and Second Schedules shown below. The plants shown in the First Schedule are prohibited from all sources except Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands. Those shown in the Second Schedule are prohibited from all sources except Northern Ireland.

FIRST SCHEDULE

The genus *Castanea*

The genus *Populus*

The genus *Quercus*

The following genera of the Order Pinaceae, viz., *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja* and *Tsuga*

SECOND SCHEDULE

The genus *Ulmus*

The Minister of Agriculture may, at his discretion and under such conditions as he thinks proper, grant licenses for the importation of any of the plants mentioned in the First Schedule.

E. P. REAGAN,
Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

P. Q. 469, Revised, Supplement No. 1, Revised
(to B. E. P. Q. 469, Revised)

APRIL 25, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ITALY

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF PROHIBITED

According to the Plant Protection Bulletin of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for March 1954, Ministerial Decree of September 18, 1953, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 218 of September 23, 1953, provides measures for the protection of sugar beet cultivation against the beet weevil (*Temnorhinus mendicus* Gyll.=*Cleonus mendicus* Gyll.), and prohibits the importation into Italy and movement across its territory of sugar beet plants or

parts thereof, except glomerules. It also prohibits the transport of such plants or parts of plants from communes declared to be infested by the beet weevil to non-infested communes.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BEET SEED (*GLOMERULI*) RESTRICTED

According to information received from Mr. Francis A. Flood, Counselor of American Embassy at Rome, Italy, dated January 17, 1955, "glomeruli" means sugar beet seed and importations of such seed into Italy are prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection stating that the seed is free from virus and originated in a virus free area. Such certificates must be issued by a recognized government authority of the country of origin.

E. P. REAGAN,

Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

P. Q. 364, Revised
(Formerly B. E. P. Q. 364)

DECEMBER 7, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Syria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Henry Blum, Plant Quarantine Branch, from a translation of Legislative Decree No. 132, issued in October 1953, under the Constitution promulgated by the Shishakli Government, which was then in power. It was reviewed by the Chief, Directorate of Plant Protection, Syrian Ministry of Agriculture, of the Government which is now in power.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

H. S. DEAN,

Acting Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Legislative Decree No. 132 was issued in October 1953 under the constitution promulgated by the SHISHAKLI Government which was then in power. When the next Government came into power in February 1954 it declared the constitution illegal but the decrees issued under it were considered legal unless specifically rescinded. Since no official abrogation of the decree on quarantine regulations has been announced, it can be assumed that it still is in force. Decree No. 248 of April 19, 1926, is cancelled.

SUMMARY

The regulations cover living plants and parts thereof, agricultural crops (including all green, ground or non-green plants that are of plant origin), and all binding, packing or other materials used in transporting plants or agricultural crops. Inspection certificates are required to accompany all importations of the above-mentioned items. An importer is required to apply for permission to enter an agricultural shipment, which would be subject to inspection by the Department of Plant Quarantine immediately upon arrival in Syria.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products and their containers and packing material, when infested with pests listed in Table I.

Plants and parts thereof and other products listed in Table III.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products, must be accompanied by an inspection certificate and are subject to inspection on arrival. If infested with pests listed in Table II they are subject to disinfection.

GENERAL REGULATIONS**DEFINITIONS**

"Plant" means all living plants or parts thereof.

"Agricultural product" means all green, ground or non-green products of plant origin, as well as their containers and packing material.

(Note: Presumably this refers to plant products both in a fresh and dry state.)

"Infested plant" means all plants that carry any of the agricultural pests or plant diseases or symptoms thereof, listed in Tables I and II.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED

All plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products, imported into Syria must be accompanied by an inspection certificate in the international form, issued by the appropriate department of the country of origin. (Form PQ-375 complies with the international form.)

IMPORT PERMIT

An importer is required to submit an application to the Directorate of Plant Protection (Department of Plant Quarantine), through the Ministry of National Economy, for permission to enter an agricultural shipment, indicating the name of the exporting country, origin of merchandise, and names and addresses of the importer, exporter and transportation agency. The importer or his customs broker must notify the Department of Plant Quarantine immediately upon arrival of the shipment in order that inspection may be carried out.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products and their containers and packing material, are subject to inspection on arrival in Syria. For this purpose, shipments should be packed in such a manner as to facilitate the inspection and, if necessary, treatment. Otherwise, the packages will be opened by the officials at the responsibility and expense of the importer.

DISINFECTION OR REJECTION

All plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products and their containers and packing material, found to be infested with any of the pests listed in Table II will be fumigated or disinfected in a manner prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Department. Those found to be infested with the pests listed in Table I must be re-exported within 10 days after the date of arrival. The Plant Quarantine Department has the right to destroy such shipments either within the 10 day period or after its expiration.

QUARANTINE MAY BE REQUIRED

All plants and parts thereof, including all agricultural products and their containers and packing material, suspected of being infected with any of the pests listed in Tables I and II may be kept under observation for a period of time fixed by the Plant Quarantine Department. If, at the end of the prescribed period, no infestation is found, the products are released. However, if infestation is found, the products will be subject to disinfection or rejection, as indicated above.

IN-TRANSIT SHIPMENTS

Agricultural shipments in transit are defined as shipments that arrive from abroad and cross Syrian territory to reach other countries. Such shipments must be re-exported within 10 days from the date of arrival or they are subject to the regulations governing the importation of such products into Syria.

TABLE I

SHIPMENTS INFESTED WITH ANY OF THE PESTS LISTED BELOW ARE
STRICTLY FORBIDDEN ENTRY INTO SYRIA

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Anthonomus</i> spp. | <i>Bacillus amylovorus</i> |
| <i>Capnodis carbonaria</i> | <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> |
| <i>Chalcophorella stigmatica</i> | <i>Stromatinia fructigena</i> |
| <i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> | <i>Sclerotinia cinerea</i> and <i>laxa</i> |
| <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> | <i>Bacterium pruni</i> |
| <i>Oryctes elegans</i> | <i>Polystigma rubrum</i> |
| <i>Rhynchites</i> spp. | <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> |
| <i>Anarsia lineatella</i> | <i>Gloeosporium ampelophagum</i> |
| <i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> | <i>Bacterium savastanoi</i> |
| <i>Clytia ambiguelia</i> | <i>Cycloconium oleaginum</i> |
| <i>Grapholita funebrana</i> | <i>Fusicladium eriobotryae</i> |
| <i>Laspeyresia</i> spp. | <i>Bacterium solanacearum</i> |
| <i>Polychrosis botrana</i> | <i>Bacillus phytophthorus</i> |
| <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> | <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> |
| <i>Chaetococcus</i> spp. | <i>Actinomyces scabies</i> |
| <i>Dacus</i> spp. | <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> |
| <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> | <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> |
| <i>Armillaria mellea</i> | <i>Virus</i> spp. |
| <i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> | <i>Pythium deBaryanum</i> |
| <i>Bacterium tumefaciens</i> | <i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i> |
| <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp. | <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> |
| <i>Phytonomas citri</i> | <i>Urocystis cepulae</i> |
| <i>Phytonomas syringae</i> | <i>Fusarium cubense</i> |
| <i>Venturia pirina</i> and <i>inaequalis</i> | <i>Fusarium</i> spp. |
| <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> | <i>Bacterium</i> spp. |
| <i>Nectria</i> spp. | |

TABLE II

SHIPMENTS INFESTED WITH ANY OF THE PESTS LISTED BELOW ARE ALLOWED
ENTRY INTO SYRIA AFTER TREATMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Bruchidae</i> spp. | <i>Labidura reparia</i> (Forficulidae) |
| <i>Calandra</i> spp. | <i>Chalcidoidea</i> (fam. Eurytomidae, <i>G. Hamolita</i>) |
| <i>Carpophilus</i> spp. | <i>Typhaea stercorea</i> |
| <i>Dermestes frischii</i> | <i>Phenacoccus hirsutus</i> |
| <i>Laemophloeus</i> spp. | <i>Cnephiasia</i> sp. |
| <i>Lasioderma</i> spp. | <i>Pandemis</i> sp. |
| <i>Necrobia rufipes</i> | <i>Lyctus brunneus</i> |
| <i>Oryzaephilus (sylv)</i> surinamensis | <i>Cacoecia</i> sp. |
| <i>Sitona</i> spp. | <i>Balaninus</i> sp. |
| <i>Siphonaptera</i> spp. | <i>Macrosiphium sonche</i> |
| <i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i> | <i>E imerus amoenus</i> |
| <i>Tribolium</i> spp. | <i>Coccidae</i> spp. |
| <i>Capau angustiorana</i> | <i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> |
| <i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> | <i>Aonidiella lauri</i> |
| <i>Deilephila livornica</i> | <i>Aspidiota britannicus</i> |
| <i>Ephestia</i> spp. | <i>Aspidiota cyanophyllii</i> |
| <i>Eustalia garuda</i> | <i>Aspidiota hederae</i> |
| <i>Geometridae</i> spp. | <i>Aspidiota lataniae</i> |
| <i>Glyphodes unionalis</i> | <i>Aspidiota ostreaeformis</i> |
| <i>Gnorimoschema (Phthorimea) operculella</i> | <i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> and other spp. |
| <i>Macalla syrichtalis</i> | <i>Chionaspis evonymi</i> |
| <i>Myelois ceratoniae</i> | <i>Lecanium</i> spp. |
| <i>Plodia interpunctella</i> | <i>Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis</i> (beckii) |
| <i>Sitotroga cerealella</i> | <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> |
| <i>Tortricidae</i> spp. | <i>Chrysomphalus aonidium</i> (ficus) |
| <i>Virachola lilia</i> | <i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> |
| <i>Pyralidae</i> spp. | <i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> |
| <i>Saissetia hemisphaerica</i> | <i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (caianthina) |
| <i>Saissetia nigra</i> | <i>Parlatoria pergandii</i> |
| <i>Saissetia oleae</i> | <i>Parlatoria proteus</i> |
| <i>Trionymus lounsburyi</i> | <i>Pseudococcus citri</i> |
| <i>Aphidae</i> spp. | <i>Pseudococcus filamentosus</i> (perniciosus) |
| <i>Eriosoma lanigera</i> | <i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> |
| <i>Jassidae (Empoasca)</i> spp. | <i>Camponotus</i> spp. |
| <i>Thrips tabaci</i> | <i>Eurytomidae</i> spp. |
| <i>Tyroglyphid</i> spp. | |
| <i>Tetranychus</i> spp. | |
| <i>Eriophyes</i> vitis | |

TABLE III

LIST OF PRODUCTS PROHIBITED UNLESS REQUIRED BY NATIONAL INTEREST

| |
|--|
| Cotton plants and all their parts. |
| American grapevines, grapevine stocks, roots and leaves, either as merchandise |
| or when used for tying packages |
| Soil |
| Live Insects |

Bacteria and fungi harmful to plants

Bags, cases or any kind of containers, as well as all other articles that have been used for packing and wrapping any of the products mentioned above.

P. Q. 418, 2nd Revision
(Formerly B. E. P. Q. 418, Revised)

DECEMBER 7, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony of Trinidad and Tobago has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Henry Blum, Plant Quarantine Branch, from the Plant Protection Regulations of 1953, made by the Governor in Council under the Plant Protection Ordinance of 1940, and was reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

H. S. DEAN,
Acting Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Protection Regulations of 1953, promulgated under the Plant Protection Ordinance of 1940, revoke the Plant Protection Regulations of 1941 and prescribe new regulations under which plants, plant products, and certain other articles may be imported. These regulations are hereinafter summarized as they apply to products from the United States.

INTRODUCTION

1. No animal or vegetable organism or other agent, not known to be generally distributed in the Colony, which is or is believed to be inimical to the growth of plants or in the case of vegetable organism is liable to become a noxious weed, shall be imported into the Colony, and no plant or other article or thing which is or is likely to be infected or infested with any organism or other agent as aforesaid shall, when imported, be delivered to or taken possession of by the consignee or owner thereof until it has been declared free from such infection or infestation by a Plant Protection Officer.

SUMMARY

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

2. Inspection certificates (State or Federal) must accompany shipments of products listed under "Importation Conditionally Prohibited." (See paragraphs 14-16.) Certificates of fumigation may be required for cotton products. (See paragraph 20.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

3. Importations of the following are prohibited, except as provided in paragraph 12:

Allspice and Bay Tree (*Pimenta* spp.), including the fruit and all parts of the plant, from the Greater Antilles. (See par. 17.)

Banana fruit of, but not plantain. (See par. 21.)

Citrus fruit. (See par. 21.)

Coffee, raw. (See par. 19.)

Used bags, sacks, bailing material, or other containers previously used for any part of the cotton plant. (See par. 20.)

IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

4. Importations of the products specified below are prohibited, except for propagating purposes and in compliance with the conditions of a special permit obtained in advance: (See par. 14.)

Banana, plantain and all members of the genus *Musa* (but not the fruit of plantain)

Cacao and all members of the genus *Theobroma*

Citrus and all members of the tribe *Citrinae*

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.), except from the British West Indies

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.), except roasted coffee

Cottonseed and Seed Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.)

Grapes

Hevea spp.

Plants growing in or accompanied by soil

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), including seeds, and all other members of the family Gramineae (except cereals, broomcorn, hay and straw).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

5. Importations of plants and plant products from the United States, other than those listed in paragraphs 3, 4, and 6, are permitted without certification requirements, although subject to inspection, treatment, quarantine, or destruction on arrival in the Colony. Among the products included in this regulation are the following:

Coffee, raw, for transshipment. (See par. 19.)

Broomcorn. (See par. 18.)

Cotton lint, cotton linters, cottonseed meal, and cottonseed cake. (See par. 20.)

Fruit and Vegetables from the United States. (See par. 21.)

Hay for the use of animals. (See par. 23.)

Plant Material imported by airplane. (See par. 13.)

Plants and parts thereof from the United States. (See par. 22.)

Soil and Dung. (See par. 24.)

Straw for packing. (See par. 23.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

6. The following articles are exempted from the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9:

Commercial yeast

Dried, canned, candied or other processed fruit and vegetables

Dry, hulled rice

Nuts

Plant products which, having been cooked, parboiled or otherwise processed, are free from animal or vegetable organisms

Roasted Coffee

Seeds of vegetable or ornamental plants from commercial seedsmen in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Canada, and the United States of America.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

DEFINITIONS

7. In these Regulations:

"Plant material" means any tree, shrub, herb, vegetable, fern, or moss, or any part thereof, and includes planting material;

"Planting material" means plants and all parts thereof which are capable of propagation, but does not include cereals or pulses.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

8. In order to insure compliance with Paragraph 1, it is hereby provided that any plant, soil, dung, living insect, non-marine invertebrate animal or any accompanying packages brought to the Colony (except those specified in paragraph 6), shall enter only through the port of Port-of-Spain or the Piarco Airport, which shall be the only ports authorized for the entry of such material. Provided, that the Director of Agriculture may grant a permit authorizing the entry of any consignment of plants or plant products through any other Customs port of entry if, in his opinion, entry through such other port is desirable or necessary.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL REQUIRED

9. Any such plant or thing aforesaid shall be declared to the Comptroller of Customs and Excise at the port of entry (or at the Post Office for mail packages) and shall be examined by a Plant Protection Officer before delivery to the owner or consignee, except for articles listed in paragraph 6. It shall be the duty of all officers of the Customs Department to require a Plant Protection Officer to examine any package which contains or is suspected of containing any plant or other thing mentioned in paragraph 8.

DISINFECTION REQUIRED OF INFECTED IMPORTATIONS

10. If, after examination of any plant or other thing to which paragraph 8 applies, the Plant Protection Officer considers that any such plant or thing is likely to infect any plant with any animal or vegetable organism or other agent which is or is believed to be iminal to the growth of plants or to become a noxious weed, he may subject any such plant or thing to treatment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of any animal or vegetable organism or other agent as aforesaid, and may cause such plant or thing to be fumigated or otherwise disinfected or to be destroyed completely or to the extent deemed necessary, and in his presence. All cases and packages in which such plant or thing was contained shall likewise be disinfected or destroyed.

No compensation shall be payable in respect to the destruction of, or damage to, any plant or thing (including packages) as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by this paragraph.

QUARANTINE REQUIRED

11. The Plant Protection Officer may order any plant or thing, to which paragraph 8 applies, to be held until an examination can be made, or to be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine Station for examination, treatment, or detention.

The importation, detention or treatment of any plant or thing to which paragraph 8 applies, shall be entirely at the risk of the importer and all charges for storage, cartage, and labor incidental to inspection and treatment, other than the services of the Plant Protection Officer, shall be borne by the importer.

SCIENTIFIC IMPORTATIONS PERMITTED

12. Notwithstanding any prohibition or restriction contained in these regulations, the Director of Agriculture shall have power to issue permits for the importation into the Colony of any plant or thing for the use of the Department of Agriculture, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Plant Quarantine Station, or the Colonial Microbiological Institute.

PERMIT REQUIRED FOR IMPORTATIONS BY AIRPLANE

13. Persons who propose to undertake the regular transshipment to destinations outside the Colony of plant material brought to the Colony by airplane shall make application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for a permit authorizing such transshipment. Applications must state the classes and kinds of plant material which it is proposed to tranship and the country or countries of origin of such material.

No plant brought to the Colony by airplane shall be transshipped in the Colony unless covered by a permit from the Director of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and such importation and transshipment shall be subject to the conditions prescribed in the permit.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS**IMPORTATION CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED****PROPAGATION MATERIALS**

14. The importation into the Colony of material of the kinds and classes specified below shall not be allowed except for planting purposes and in compliance with the conditions prescribed in a permit granted by the Director of Agriculture for each separate consignment:

Banana, plantain and all members of the genus *Musa* (but not the fruit of plantain).

Cacao and all members of the genus *Theobroma*.

Citrus and all members of the tribe *Citriinae*.

Coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.), except from the British West Indies.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.), except roasted coffee.

Cottonseed and Seed Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.).

Grapes.

Hevea spp.

Plants growing in soil or accompanied by soil.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), including seeds, and all other members of the family Gramineae (except cereals, broomcorn, hay and straw).

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

15. The following conditions shall be observed by persons contemplating the importation of any of the planting material specified in paragraph 14:

(a) A written application for a permit shall be made to the Director of Agriculture specifying the quantity, kind and value of the planting material, the country and locality of origin, the name and address of the consignee and consignor, and whether the shipment will be made by freight, mail, airmail, or air express.

(b) When a permit has been granted, the importer shall furnish the shipper with the number of the permit which must be marked on the containers.

(c) Each container of the articles cited in paragraph 14 shall bear the name and address of the consignor and consignee and the permit number referred to in (b) above.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

16. In the case of consignments of planting material listed in paragraph 14 originating in a country maintaining a plant inspection service, a certificate signed by an official of the inspection service (State or Federal), shall be attached to the bill of lading or shall be forwarded to the consignee by the shipper. The certificate shall specify the country and locality of origin of the planting material, the number and description of the packages, the treatment (if any) to which the planting material covered by the certificate was subjected, and must contain a statement to the effect that the planting material was found, or is believed to be, free from organisms or other agents harmful to plants.

ALLSPICE

17. The fruit and all other parts of Allspice and Bay Tree (*Pimenta* spp.), and of all other plants of the genus *Pimenta* shall not be imported into the Colony from the Greater Antilles.

BROOMCORN

18. Dried inflorescences and attached stems of Sorghums used for the purpose of manufacturing brooms and commonly known as Broomcorn may be imported under a permit from the Director of Agriculture subject to inspection and subsequent fumigation and such other treatment as the Director of Agriculture may direct.

COFFEE

19. Raw coffee shall not be brought to the Colony except for transshipment. The transshipment of raw coffee arriving by airplane shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 13. If raw coffee arrives by sea, neither the coffee nor the packages containing it shall be brought ashore.

COTTON

COTTONSEED AND SEED COTTON

20. Cottonseed and seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) shall not be imported into the Colony unless a permit for such importation has previously been granted by the Director of Agriculture. Such importations shall be subject to the conditions prescribed for planting material in paragraph 14.

COTTON LINT, LINTERS, ETC.

Cotton lint, cotton linters, cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake shall not be imported except under permit issued by the Director of Agriculture who may,

in his discretion, determine the countries or places from which these products may be imported. The Director of Agriculture may also impose the conditions of shipment and the requirements for fumigation and certification: Provided, that these restrictions do not apply to manufactured cotton goods, prepared cotton wool or other processed cotton or to cotton lint or linters in mattresses or other manufactured articles.

USED SACKS

Used or second-hand bags, sacks, baling material or other packages or containers which contained or are reasonably suspected of having contained any part of the cotton plant shall not be imported into the Colony.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

CERTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED

21. Fresh fruits and vegetables (except plantains which are not affected by this paragraph, and except fruit imported as planting material under the provisions of paragraph 14), shall not be imported into the Colony, except from the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the British West Indies. Certificates are not required with shipments of fruits and vegetables from the United States, but such shipments are subject to inspection as provided in paragraph 9.

BANANA AND CITRUS FRUIT PROHIBITED

Citrus fruit shall be imported only from the British West Indies (but not from the British Virgin Islands).

The fruit of the banana (*Musa spp.*) shall be imported only from the British West Indies.

PLANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

22. Plants and parts thereof from the United States, other than those specified in paragraphs 3, 4, and 6, are permitted entry without certification. Such plants, however, are subject to inspection on arrival and, if necessary, to disinfection or destruction, as provided in paragraphs 9 and 10.

HAY AND STRAW

23. Hay for the use of animals may be imported without restriction unless prohibited by Regulations made under Section 13 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, Ch. 25, No. 2.

Straw and other unprocessed plant material originating in temperate countries and in normal commercial use as standard packing material is admissible without restriction unless prohibited by regulations made under Section 13 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, Ch. 25, No. 2. All other unprocessed plant material used for packing is subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, page 1.

SOIL AND DUNG

24. Soil (not covered by a permit issued under paragraph 14) and dung (except in any container in which an animal is lawfully imported) shall not be imported into the Colony, except for scientific purposes under a special permit and conditions prescribed by the Director of Agriculture for each consignment. For the purpose of this regulation, "soil" means any earthy matter containing plant debris.

P. Q. 382, Revised, Supplement No. 3 (to B. E. P. Q. 382, Revised)

JUNE 24, 1955.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS PLANTS PROHIBITED

The "Decree of 30 June 1953" published in the *Diario Oficial* Vol. 192, No. 13990, 23 July 1953, prohibits the importation of citrus plants, as indicated below as a safeguard against the introduction of virus and other diseases of citrus:

1. The importation of citrus plants and vegetative parts thereof is prohibited from all countries.

2. This prohibition shall not apply to citrus plants or vegetative parts thereof imported by the technical offices of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture for experimental purposes.

H. S. DEAN,
Acting Chief, Plant Quarantine Branch.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended, and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine 38 and supplemental regulations, revised, effective May 1, 1949, as amended effective February 11, 1950, and September 20, 1951, prohibit the interstate movement anywhere in the continental United States of all species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants, other than those designated as being resistant to the black stem rust. Permits are required for interstate movement of plants of those species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis that are known to be rust-resistant. The interstate movement of all seeds and fruits of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis is prohibited into the eradication States, comprising Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, *except* that an approved nurseryman within an eradication State may obtain mahonia seed from another approved nurseryman outside such State under prescribed safeguards. Such seeds and fruits from rust-resistant plants produced in the eradication States may be moved between or from such States under permit, or wherever produced, may be moved between noneradication States without restriction. Administrative instructions, effective April 25, 1953, as amended effective April 6, 1955, designate rust-resistant species and varieties.

European chafer.—Quarantine No. 77, effective September 1, 1955: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (2) sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure, moved independently or in connection with nursery stock or other products or articles; and (3) trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers and other products and articles of any character whatsoever that might present a hazard of spread of the European chafer. Regulated areas in parts of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia are designated in administrative instructions effective September 1, 1955.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945, as amended effective August 9, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective August 30, 1948, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other

commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective July 24, 1954: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) fresh fruits and vegetables, and (4) trucks, wagons, cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers that present a hazard of spread of the Japanese beetle, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Khapra beetle.—Quarantine No. 76, effective February 21, 1955: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) all grains and grain products (including, but not limited to, barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat) whether moved as such or in connection with other articles; (2) dried seeds and seed products of field and vegetable crops (including, but not limited to, alfalfa seed, cottonseed, cottonseed meal and cake, flax seed, sorghum seed, soybean meal, pinto beans, and black-eyed peas); (3) bags and bagging (including, but not limited to, those made of burlap or cotton); (4) dried milk, dried blood, fish meal, and meat scraps; and (5) any other article which by reason of infestation or exposure constitutes a hazard of spreading the khapra beetle. Premises in the States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico under regulation on December 31, 1955, were designated in a second revision of administrative instructions effective December 23, 1955.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective July 12, 1955: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas of (1) okra and kenaf, including all parts of the plants; (2) cotton and wild cotton, including all parts of both cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, waste products, including motes, derived from the milling of cottonseed, gin waste, gin trash, all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers for cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, trucks, and other means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton or cotton products or which are contaminated therewith or with live pink bollworms; and (5) when contaminated with live pink bollworms or regulated cotton or cotton products, any other commodities, including picking, ginning, and oil mill equipment and other cotton processing machinery and cotton harvesting machinery, other farm equipment, farm household goods, and farm products.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946: Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, April 25, 1952, and September 30, 1955, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other State, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected States and portions thereof when they have originated therein, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican Fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective May 26, 1948, as amended effective March 17, 1949, July 14, 1950, May 10, 1951, July 5, 1952, September 29, 1953, February 1, 1954, and April 14, 1955: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72-3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective February 12, 1954, as amended effective June 9, 1955, prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective March 18, 1954, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoideae*, and *Toddalioideae*, of the botanical family *Rutaceae*; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.). Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptor hynchus mangiferae* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.)

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective February 12, 1954: Prohibits the movement from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk. The prohibitions do not apply to the movement of such products from the Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective February 12, 1954: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.). This prohibition does not apply to the movement under permit to designated northern United States ports of sweetpotatoes from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands that have been given certain approved fumigation, nor to the movement of sweetpotatoes in either direction between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Territorial cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective June 13, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of all parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, such as seeds, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and all second-hand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton, from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective February 12, 1954: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations

supplemental thereto, the movement from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Territories and Insular Possessions.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective February 12, 1954: Prohibits the movement from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Hawaiian citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 75, effective February 12, 1954: Prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Foreign cotton and covers quarantine.—Quarantine No. 8, revised effective December 23, 1955: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in supplementary regulations, of (1) any parts or products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber (not including yarn, thread, and cloth); cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste, including gin waste and thread waste; and any other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and (2) second-hand burlap and other fabrics, shredded or otherwise, which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for containing cotton, grains (including grain products), field seeds, agricultural roots, rhizomes, tubers, or other underground crops, because of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)), the golden nematode of potatoes (*Heterodera rostochiensis* Wr.), the flag smut disease (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.), and other injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 15, 1947, as amended effective September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seed, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands,

Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoeca*, *Chionachne*, and *Schlerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physosderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective October 25, 1947, as amended effective December 16, 1949, September 5 and November 21, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Todalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan); Mauritius, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B": *Provided*, that seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. Importation into Alaska of oranges of the mandarin class grown in Japan are allowed under permit and other requirements.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918, as amended effective September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber, consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective December 5, 1950, as amended effective July 1, 1950, and September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. Restricts the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations.

Permits are required for importation of all restricted plant material. Permits are not required for such material, other than *Aglaonema*, imported for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes; seeds of field crops, vegetables, and annual, biennial and perennial flowers which are essentially herbaceous in character, except seeds of *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, and *okra*; or for sterile cultures

of orchid seedlings in glass containers. This "nonpermit" material, however, is subject to inspection and certain other conditions.

Bulbs imported under permit are subject to inspection and must comply with other requirements of the regulations.

All imported plant material is subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, except as noted in the regulations. Treatment of most classes of material is another condition of entry. Entry will be refused to plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States when no adequate treatment is available.

All restricted plant material must be free from sand, soil, or earth with certain limited exceptions. Shipments not so freed may be refused entry.

Size-age limitations for all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported are prescribed.

Types of plant material that may be imported from designated countries subject to growing under postentry quarantine conditions are also listed.

The quarantine and regulations should be consulted for specific details.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 15, 1947, October 1, 1948, and September 10, 1952, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended, effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungus diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Scierospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective April 7, 1948, and September 5, 1952, the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Tryptidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective June 8, 1953, as amended effective February 23, 1954: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of grain of any and all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum spp.*); wheat straw, hulls, and chaff; wheat products of the milling process, such as bran, shorts, thistle sharps, and pollards, but excluding wheat flour; and seeds of *Melilotus indica* and of any other field crops that have been separated from wheat during the process of screening; from Aden Protectorate, Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Caucasus (including but not limited to Azerbaijan, South Russia, and Transcaucasia), Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sinai Peninsula, Spain, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Tunisia, Turkestan, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Yemen.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933, and June 8, 1953: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant

diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, hulls, and chaff (such as oats, barley, and rye), from all countries, except rice straw, hulls, and chaff which are prohibited importation from all countries, and except wheat straw, hulls, and chaff which are restricted importation from Aden Protectorate, Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Caucasus (including but not limited to Azerbaidzhan, South Russia, and Transcaucasia), Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sinai Peninsula, Spain, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Tunisia, Turkestan, Turkey, Union of South Africa, and Yemen; corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective October 31, 1947: Forbids the importation from Europe, Canada, and other foreign areas north of the United States, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes [coffeeae] Hgdn.1 hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Cut flowers.—Quarantine No. 74, effective August 1, 1947, and September 5, 1952: Restricts the entry of cut flowers into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plants products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944, May 2, 1949, January 8, 1953, and June 3, 1954, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and

Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, as amended effective October 1, 1949, and June 1, 1950, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexico border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, as amended effective November 15, 1949, and December 31, 1954, were promulgated under the Act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification.

Regulations governing entry of mollusks.—These regulations, effective October 22, 1952, were promulgated under the Act approved September 22, 1951, entitled, "An Act to prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the United States." The regulations provide that produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods that might harbor the giant African snail and other destructive mollusks will be subject to inspection upon arrival in this country from foreign countries and from Guam. Inbound vessels, vehicles, aircraft, or other conveyances that are found upon inspection to contain such pests may be refused entry or may be allowed to enter after thorough treatment under strict safeguards. Provision is made in the regulations for importation of mollusks for scientific purposes. Those imported for use in medical research may enter under permits issued by the U. S. Public Health Service.

ORGANIZATION OF CROPS REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Director, Crops Regulatory Programs----- AVERY S. HOYT.¹

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

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| Chief of Branch----- | W. L. POPHAM. |
| Assistant Chief----- | E. D. BURGESS. |
| Staff Assistant----- | E. J. HAMBLETON. |
| Head, Cooperative Inspection and Certification Section----- | R. G. RICHMOND. |
| Head, Cooperation with North American Countries Section----- | L. F. CURL. |
| Head, Control Operations Section----- | H. L. SMITH. |
| Head, Methods Improvement Section----- | W. G. BRUCE. |
| Head, Pesticide Regulation Section----- | W. G. REED. |
| Head, Economic Insect Survey Section----- | KELVIN DORWARD. |
| Administrative Officer----- | JOHN S. RISS. |

PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Chief of Branch----- | EUGENE P. REAGAN. |
| Assistant Chief----- | HORACE S. DEAN. |
| Staff Assistant----- | RALPH W. SHERMAN. |
| Head, Nursery Stock Section----- | WILLIS H. WHEELER. |
| Head, Port Inspection Section----- | GEORGE F. CALLAGHAN. |
| Head, Special Program Section----- | HERBERT J. CONKLE. |
| Administrative Officer----- | GEORGE E. HANNA. |

¹ Retired December 31, 1955.

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